ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

D. O. HAYNES & Co. Publishers No. 3 PARK PLACE NEW YORK U. S. A.

SUBSCRIPTION:—U. S., CUBA AND MEXICO, $4.00; CANADA, $4.50; FOREIGN, $5.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

VOL. V NEW YORK, JUNE 18, 1919 No. 41

LIBRARY RECEIVED JUN 2 U. S. Department of Agriculture

OIL PEACH KERNELS
Pressed at our Works at National City, Calif.
In Drums--400 lbs. net
W. J. BUSH & CO., Incorporated
100 WILLIAM ST. - NEW YORK

PHARMACEUTICALS & INTERMEDIATES
Acetyl Salicylic Acid
Salicylic Acid
Acetic Anhydride
THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY
90 West Street, New York City. Tel. Rector 319
Midland, Michigan

H. A. METZ & CO., Inc.
122 Hudson Street NEW YORK, N. Y.
Dyestuffs, Colors, Sizing and Finishing Materials
Produced by
Consolidated Color & Chemical Co., Newark, N. J.
Dyestuffs and Intermediates
Produced by
Central Dyestuff & Chemical Co., Newark, N. J.

Cable Address, "Graylime" 'Phone John 4500-1-2-3
William S. Gray & Co.,
80 MAIDEN LANE, N. Y.
Manufacturers Representatives
ACETATE OF LIME, WOOD ALCOHOL
DENATURED ALCOHOL
ACETONE, KETONE, ACETONE OILS
Correspondence Solicited

Chas. F. Garrigues Company
54 WALL ST., N. Y.
Barium Binoxide 82-86-90%
Caustic Potash First Sorts, 88-92% U. S. P.
Gum Arabic
Oil Mustard Art, U.S.P.
Stearate of Zinc, U. S. P.
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS BOTANICAL DRUGS

Caustic Soda Chlorate of Soda
Yellow Prussiate of Soda
ANILINE DYES AND CHEMICALS, Inc.
Cedar and Washington Sts.,
New York City

We offer for Prompt or Future Shipment:—

Acetanilid
Acetyl Salicylic Acid (Aspirin)
Acetphenetidin (Phenacetin)
Phenolphthalein
Salicylic Acid
Soda Salicylate
Salol
Saccharin
Glycerophosphates (Calcium, Sodium, Potassium, etc.)
Caffeine
Chloral Hydrate
Vanillin
Coumarin

We solicit your inquiries

Monsanto Chemical Works
ST. LOUIS, Mo.
NEW YORK, PLATT & PEARL STREETS

Lime--Calcium Oxide 98%
Bonnell Samplers
Textile Machinery

EDWARD P. MEEKER, *Agent*
68 Maiden Lane, New York City
Phone John 6346

Phosphate of Soda: All Grades
Acid Phosphate of Calcium
Acids: Sulphuric, Muriatic, Nitric

Chemicals
for
Spot Delivery

The cessation of war production has left us with large quantities of the following chemicals. They are now at the disposal of manufacturers.

Crude Sodium Acetate

70%.....Sodium Acetate
19%..... Muriate of Potash

This material is fused dried. Samples and complete analysis will be furnished on request.

Crude Calcium Acetate

25%.....Calcium Acetate
25%.....Calcium Propionate
7%.....Calcium Butyrate
13%.....Sodium Chloride
7%..... Potassium Chloride

Acetic Anhydride

We have large stocks of this material of various strengths. It is free from sulphur and chlorine, and is packed in steel drums.

TNT Oils

These oils are a mixture of various nitro toluols of a nitrogen content of 16%, and contain from 25% to 40% TNT.

Sulphur Chloride

Packed in drums.

Complete information and samples of any of these materials will be furnished on request.

HERCULES POWDER CO.
Chemical Sales Division
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

NUYENS & CO., Inc.

546 Greenwich Street
New York City

Offer For Sale

A Complete Plant of

Apparatus and Utensils

Which have been utilized in the manufacture of Alcoholic Cordials and Syrups. It consists of:

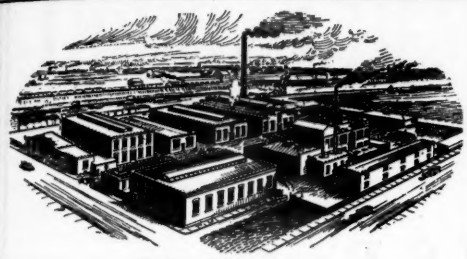
4 COPPER STILLS and CONDENSERS, capacities from 135 to 350 gals.

2 COPPER PERCOLATORS.

32 COPPER TANKS, capacities from 100 to 600 gal. 2 COPPER STEAM JACKET KETTLES.

Also PUMPS, FILTERS, CAPPING MACHINES, BOTTLING APPARATUS and UTENSILS of every description.

This plant can be employed in the manufacture of Chemicals, Dyes, Perfumes, or Soda Fountain Syrups, etc. Lease can be obtained on this building, with a complete steam boiler outfit.



Works: Newark, N. J.

MANUFACTURERS

Direct Union
Sulphur Acid
Basic Chrome

COLORS

Send us your inquiries

QUALITY J.C. DEPENDABILITY

JOHN CAMPBELL & CO.

75 Hudson Street, New York, N. Y.

Established 1876 Incorporated 1907

Branch Offices: Philadelphia, Charlotte, N. C. Providence, Toronto

Use "National" Colors For Your Papers

The dyes offered by the National Aniline & Chemical Company cover every special requirement of the paper manufacturer.

Acid Colors

These colors are adapted to a wide variety of uses, and are noted for their fast qualities.

Basic Colors

Basic Colors combine brightness of shade with good tinctorial power, but are not so impervious to light.

National Aniline & Chemical Company, Inc.

21 Burling Slip. New York

HERMANS, MARSMAN & CO.

BATAVIA

AMSTERDAM, SOERABAYA, TJILATJAP

Exporters of

Essential Oils
Gum Damar
Pepper
Spices
Gambier
Tin

and all other
East Indian Products

Correspondence Invited

JACQUES WOLF & COMPANY

Manufacturing Chemists and Importers

MAIN OFFICE and WORKS, PASSAIC, N. J.

New York Office, 100 William Street

All Sulphonated Castor Oils
Finishing Products, for Cotton, Wool and Silk
Bensapol, for Scouring Wool
Bleaching Oil, Special Product for Bleacheries
Boil-Off Oil, for Degumming Silk
Monopole Oil U. S. Pat. 861397—Serial 367303
Mordants, Chrome Colors
For Fabric Printing
Textile Gum for PRINTING
Hydrosulphites, (for all Purposes) Stripping, Discharge Printing, Vat Colors and Indigo Discharge
Alizarine Yellows
Fast Green Paste
Chrome Black
Gums—Arabic, Karaya, Tragacanth

Western Representatives

United Indigo & Chemical Company, Ltd.

218 West Kinzie Street, Chicago, Ill.

Coal-Tar Acids

Phenol U.S.P.

Natural and Synthetic

Cresol U.S.P.

Ortho Cresol

Crude Cresylic Acid

97-99% Straw Color — 95% Dark

Crude Carbolic Acids

Limpid-Coal Tar Oils containing definite percentages of Tar Acids — 10% to 50% as required.

Dip Oil

A 25% Crude Carbolic Acid prepared specially for use in the manufacture of Dips and Disinfectants.

Your Assurance

of Quality

The Barrett Company

7 Battery Place *Chemical Department* **New York, N. Y.**

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

VOL. V | NEW YORK, JUNE 18, 1919 | No. 41

Entered as second-class matter, Dec. 7, 1914, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

D. O. HAYNES & CO., *Publishers*, . New York

Publication Office: No. 3 Park Place.

Telephone, 7646 Barclay - - Cable Address, "Era, New York."

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

United States, Cuba and Mexico.....$4.00 a year
Canada $4.50 and Foreign $5.00 a year.
Single Copies, 10 cents

ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

REMIT by P. O. or Express Order or New York Draft payable to order of D. O. Haynes & Co. Add 10 cents for collection charges if you send local check.

Published at No. 3 Park Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York, by D. O. Haynes & Co., a corporation; President and treasurer, D. O. Haynes; vice-president, E. J. Kennedy; secretary, D. O. Haynes, Jr. Address of Officers is No. 3 Park Place, New York.

A BINDER FOR THIS JOURNAL

Save Your Copies

Price 75c net Cash, postpaid

Table of Contents

EDITORIALS—

License System for Dyes 5
Two Resale Price Decisions..... 5
Option on German Dyes in Treaty..... 6
Hampering American Trade 6

FEATURE TRADE ARTICLES—

Market for Chemicals in Peru..... 7

TRADE NEWS—

License Plan for Dye Imports Before Ways and Means Committee 9
Treaty Provisions for German Dyes..... 11
Consumption of Opium in United States.... 13
Quotations on Chemical Stocks..... 13
Swiss Chemists and Manufacturers Coming to United States in August..... 20
Report on German Dye Situation, By Henry Wigglesworth 21

MARKET REPORTS—

Drugs and Chemicals 14-15
Heavy Chemicals 16-17
The Oil Markets 17
Colors and Dyestuffs 18-19
Foreign Markets 20-21

PRICES CURRENT 22-28

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS 29

License System for Dyes

The Chemical Foundation has presented the dyestuff situation to the Ways and Means Committee in the form of a brief which states the facts in such explicit and convincing terms that the members of Congress cannot fail to understand the necessity for a licensing system, such as the Chemical Foundation suggests as the best method to control imports. It is pointed out that the tariff, the anti-dumping and anti-trust laws are not adequate to check the German syndicate, which is determined to re-capture the American market and has the German Government at its back.

The tariff would not be an obstacle because the Germans are prepared to give away dyes, if necessary, for several years until competition is overcome and the industry in the United States ruined. Anti-dumping laws are ineffective because the burden of proof is placed on the injured party and proof is elusive in such cases. It would be equally difficult to obtain evidence under the anti-trust laws. Germany will camouflage her trade secrets as she did her military movements.

Two Resale Price Decisions

The Federal Trade Commission has issued an order requiring Eli Lilly & Co., of Indianapolis, who manufacture pharmaceutical and biological products, to relinquish all attempts to influence wholesale druggists to maintain standard resale prices fixed by the company. Yet, within a few weeks the Supreme Court of the United States has handed down a decision in the case of Colgate & Co., manufacturing soap and toilet articles, holding that "in the absence of any purpose to create or maintain a monopoly, the (Sherman) Act does not restrict the long recognized right of trader or manufacturer engaged in an entirely private business, freely to exercise his own independent discretion as to parties with whom he will deal. And, of course, he may announce in advance the circumstances under which he will refuse to sell."

The Federal Trade Commission brought its case against the Indianapolis manufacturers under the Clayton Act, and in its amended complaint the Board charged that the company "is now fixing the price charged therefor or discount from, or rebate upon such price, on the condition, agreement, or understanding that the purchaser thereof shall not use the goods, wares, merchandise, supplies, or other commodities of a competitor or competitors of respondent, and that the effect of such sales, and contracts of sale, or such conditions and agreements, or understandings may be, and is to sub-

stantially lessen competition and to tend to create a monopoly."

If the decision of the Federal Trade Commission is based upon this charge, and if it was proved, the Lilly case is easily differentiated from the Colgate case, because there was no count in the indictment against the Colgate firm charging them with any restrictions of this kind—the elimination of the goods of competing firms, and creation of a monopoly in their own products.

The Federal Trade Commission fails to make this point clear in its order, and Eli Lilly & Co. made positive denial of the truth of the charge in a statement telegraphed to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS in June, 1918, when the suit was brought. The statement said: "There is no basis whatever for the charge against us that we have given rebates to our wholesale distributors conditional that they do not use the products of our competitors."

Is the Federal Trade Commission in conflict with the views of the United States Supreme Court; or is it possible that price maintenance is legal under the Sherman Act, and illegal if judged by the Clayton Act? Must a case under the Clayton Act be appealed to the Supreme Court in order to settle this perplexing question and harmonize conflicting decisions? The effect of the Federal Trade Commission's decision would be to prevent manufacturers of proprietary preparations, as well as makers of pharmaceutical products, from dictating the prices or discounts at which jobbers shall sell their products.

Protection for Dyes in Treaty

The provisions in the Peace Treaty to protect the dyestuff and chemical industries in the United States, and at the same time to make it possible to obtain German specialties not produced here, seem to have met general approval in the trade. Manufacturers will keep a watchful eye on imports to see that no German products are brought in which will compete with home material. If the licensing system is continued the control of importations can be made sufficiently drastic to satisfy anyone.

The Reparation Commission is to have an option on German dyestuffs and chemical drugs not exceeding 50 per cent of the total stock of each and every kind, at the date of the coming into force of the treaty, and a further option on 25 per cent of the German production every six months until 1925. It is believed that the arrangement will work out to the advantage of the French textile manufacturers who export colored goods and are unable to find the dyes they need in sufficient quantities in France. Prices will be based on pre-war net export prices with allowances for subsequent higher costs.

Unfair competition and discrimination were such characteristic traits of the Germans that the High Contracting Parties on the Allies' side considered it advisable and necessary to incorporate in the Peace Treaty certain provisions to protect the commercial world against such practices. When the Germans sign the treaty they will bind themselves not to attempt to ruin the dye and chemical industries in other countries, but it is best to watch them.

Hampering American Trade

The failure of the British Board of Trade to grant the request of the American Chamber of Commerce in London for relief from the restrictions on export and import trade with the United States leaves the situation in the same unsatisfactory condition which has caused repeated complaints since the Armistice was signed. Even in the case of British firms in London who desire to buy in the United States for delivery in the British colonies by direct shipment from here, licenses must be obtained.

The protests of leading associations and of conservative English newspapers have not moved the Board of Trade. The refusal of licenses to one firm and the granting of licenses to competitors without apparent reason for the discrimination has caused criticism, and efforts have been made to learn the basis on which the Board acts in making decisions. Public hearings on applications for licenses have been requested but the Board refuses to admit merchants to their conferences. In answer to the inquiry of the American Chamber the Board said they sought the evidence of responsible firms or associations before making recommendations.

Many restrictions on trade with the Continent have been entirely removed by England, and shipments are allowed to the zone in Germany occupied by the Allies, under license. It is expected that by July 1 the British export trade will be in full swing owing to further removal of restrictions. It would seem about time that the United States received pre-war privileges regarding imports.

PRICES OF PRODUCTS DURING THE WAR

The results of an inquiry into prices during the war, by the War Trade Board, have been published in bulletin form, comprising 57 pamphlets, which will be issued in a few days, No. 7 is entitled "Prices of Chemicals"; No. 15 is on "Edible Vegetable Oils"; No. 17 on "Spices and Condiments"; No. 44 on "Paints and Varnishes"; No. 45 on "Mineral Acids"; No. 46 on "Heavy Chemicals"; No. 47 on "Miscellaneous Inorganic Chemicals"; No. 48 on "Fertilizers"; No. 49 on "Soaps and Glycerin"; No. 50 on "Essential Oils, Flavoring and Perfumery Materials"; No. 51 on "Wood Distillation Products and Naval Stores"; No. 52 on "Natural Dyestuffs and Tanning Chemicals"; No. 53 on "Coal-Tar Crudes, Intermediates and Dyes"; No. 54 on "Drugs and Pharmaceuticals"; No. 55 on "Proprietary Preparations"; No. 56 on "Explosives"; No. 57 on "Miscellaneous Organic Chemicals."

The du Pont Securities Company, with capital stock of $250,000,000, has been chartered at Dover, Del., by Pierre S. du Pont, Irene du Pont and John J. Raskob. The holders of common stock of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company are offered a chance to exchange their shares for those of the new corporation, which has issued 2,500,000 shares of common stock at $100 par. All future investments, apart from those in the explosive and chemical industries will be made through the new company.

Market for Chemicals in Peru

Imports from the United States Include Acids, Dyes, Drugs, Animal and Vegetable Oils

ALL goods exported to Peru should be accompanied by a consular invoice made out in Spanish, in quadruplicate, by the exporter, and handed to the Peruvian consul for legalization. The charge for certification is 2% ad valorem, and the exporter should bear in mind that the rate is figured not by pennies or nickels, but by tens. (Example 2% on $224 would total $2.50 instead of $2.48). Consular invoices and bills of lading must be presented at the office of the consul not later than thirty-six hours before the sailing of the steamer. Bills of lading are certified by the consul and forwarded to the steamship company.

If the exporter should make false declarations in the consular invoice with reference to the class or kind of merchandise or with regard to weight, or value, he will render the importer liable to fine.

The exporter should make a complete specification of each article stating marks, numbers, number of packages and class, contents, gross and net weight, in kilograms of each package and value in American money, also the value should be written in Spanish. The name of shipper, port of destination, name of steamer, captain of steamer, point at which transshipped and the consignees' name and address.

If the exporter finds that he has made a mistake in his declarations on the consular invoice, he may present a letter of error for certification, which will serve as a correction.

Customs Tariff in Peru

The customs tariff of Peru, consists chiefly of specific rates of duty. In addition to the rates prescribed by the tariff there is a general surtax of 8 per cent of the ordinary duties, and on imports at certain ports a surtax of 2 per cent for the municipalities.

Rates of duty are now uniform throughout the country. For several years prior to 1910 a special simplified schedule of duties was applied in the case of imports into Iquitos, the Peruvian port on the Amazon river. The rates of duty of the new tariff (effective a few months after its enactment) were intended to cover imports into Iquitos. Save for some concessions to Bolivia on strictly frontier traffic, imports from all countries are subject to the same rates of duty.

The present tariff, which became effective July 1, 1910, comprises, with very rare exceptions, specific rates of duty, replacing a schedule of ad valorem duties assessed on official valuations. In effect, the old rates were equivalent to specific duties on all articles included in the official valuation schedule; and that tariff was, perhaps, unique among South American tariffs in printing the equivalent specific rates, as well as the ad valorem rate and the valuation from which the specific rate was deduced. For a considerable number of articles no official valuations were provided, and for those articles the value had to be appraised. The simplification accomplished in the new tariff by the eliminating the unnecessary list of official valuations was in response to a general demand on the part of the importers and was in accord with the general tendency in South American tariff legislation.

While on certain articles the duties were lowered, the general effect of the revision was to increase the rates, especially on manufactured articles of the simpler kinds that are produced to some extent in Peru.

Articles imported by parcel post are naturally subject to the customs duties and surtaxes, but escape the landing charges and the commissions exacted by customs brokers. Advertising matter when imported in bulk is subject to duty, but catalogues mailed in single copies are admitted free. A rebate of one-fourth of the ordinary duties is allowed on advertising novelties if not salable and if containing prominently and indelibly an advertising notice.

The high delivery charge, 60 centavos per package, on parcels coming from the United States, as compared with 10 centavos on packages from some European countries, tends to lessen the use of parcel post for imports between United States and Peru.

Admission of Samples

From 1910 to 1912 the regular duties were levied on samples carried by commercial travelers, except in the case of articles of no value or such as could not be used or sold. In 1912, however, the privilege of temporary free submission for a period not to exceed three months was reestablished. The following rules were made effective July 13, 1912:

Importers of samples shall present in each case, in duplicate, an itemized statement containing the following data: Marks, numbers, and weight of each package, with the appropriate designation and tariff number for each article as set forth in the customs tariff, description of each article and gross weight, legal weight, net weight, or dimensions, as case may be.

Only one article of each kind may be imported, unless there is a difference in quality, shape, size, weight, and color.

Articles which are free of duty under the customs tariff may be imported without observance of the foregoing formalities. Articles, the importation of which, as samples, is not permitted may remain in customs storage at the expense of the importer.

The duties on articles which are entered shall be deposited in cash, or in the form of a bank draft. The cash will be refunded or the draft returned upon re-exportation of the goods and payment of such storage charges as may be incurred. In each instance the customs will fix a period, not to exceed three months, for the re-exportation of samples; if proof of the re-exportation within the period determined upon is not submitted, the amount of the duties will not be refunded, or the bank draft will be cashed, as the case may be.

There is no national tax on commercial travelers in Peru, but local taxes are imposed in some towns and districts. Thus in Arequipa commercial travelers are required to pay a tax of 25 soles quarterly and in Cuzco there is a tax of 50 soles for each visit.

Trade marks and patents may be registered in Peru through the consulate in New York. The date of application at the consulate is considered the date of filing.

Steamship Facilities

The steamship lines from New York to Peruvian ports are the following:

West Coast Line, Wessel, Duval & Co., 25 Broad Street, New York.

New York & South American Line, 11 Broadway, New York.

Panama Railroad Steamship Co., 24 State Street, New York.

United Fruit Co., 17 Battery Place, New York.
Sanderson & Son, 26 Broadway, New York.
Booth Line, Booth & Co., Inc., SS Agents, 17 Battery Place, New York.

United States & Pacific Line, W. R. Grace & Co., Hanover Square, New York.

The following ports of Peru are qualified for the reception of merchandise: Callao, Eten, Mollendo, Paita, Pacasmayo, Salaverry, Pisco, and Iquitos, a port on the Amazon.

Peru has a consulate general in New York, and consulates in the following cities: Baltimore, Md.; Boston, Mass.; Chicago, Ill.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Mobile, Ala.; New Orleans, La.; Norfolk, Va.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Portland, Ore.; Port Townsend and Puget Sound, Wash.; San Diego, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; St. Louis, Mo.

The United States exported the following products to Peru in 1917, according to the "Latin-American Year Book": Acids: Sulphuric, 832,218 lbs., $21,274; All other, $31,729; Baking powder, 12,489 lbs., $3,604; Calcium carbide, 567,923 lbs., $19,364; Copper sulphate, 50,446 lbs., $4,523; Dyes and dyestuffs, $94,775; Medicines, patent and proprietary, $245,373; Petroleum jelly, etc., $7,497; Roots, herbs, and barks, $5,317; Soda, salts, and preparations of, $80,892; All other drugs, $377,924. Naval stores: Rosin, 5,496 bbls., $34,257; Tar, turpentine, and pitch, 961 lbs., $4,807; Turpentine, spirits of, 59,218 gallons, $32,923; Oakum, 50,038 lbs., $6,340.

Animal oils, 2,433 gallons, $2,417; Mineral oils:—Refined or manufactured—Gas oil and fuel oils, 4,208,358 gallons, $89,563; Illuminating, 94,239 gallons, $13,427; Lubricating and heavy paraffin oil, 569,774 gallons, All other 1,763 gallons, $165.

Vegetable oils:—Fixed or compressed—Cottonseed, 43,193 lbs., $8,042; Linseed or flaxseed, $31,697 gallons, $26,318; All other, $28,753; Volatile or essential, $3,176.

Paraffin and paraffin wax, 3,990,284 lbs., $255,178; Perfumeries, cosmetics, and all toilet preparations, $108,710.

All new patent medicines introduced into Peru, must first pass the requirements of the Faculty of medicine in Lima, Peru. Samples, together with formula are required. Medicines sold in Peru must bear a label, showing the compounds from which the medicine is made.

Mining and agriculture are the chief industries of the republic. Various minerals are found in different parts of the country, copper, vanadium, tungsten, gold, sulphur, lead, silver, antimony, molybdenum, and zinc. The copper fields offer great possibilities, and large quantities are mined each year.

Peru ranks second among the Latin American countries in oil production, the total for 1916 reaching 2,550,645 barrels of oil for the entire country.

The leading agricultural products of Peru are sugar, cotton, and rice. The cultivation of coca is an important industry in certain parts of the country. The hide industry is of importance at this time and of growing importance.

TRADE MARKS IN SOUTH AMERICA

Albert E. Parker, a member of the Merchants Association Committee on the Protection of Industrial Property, has issued a statement on the benefit to be derived from filing applications for trade mark protection with the Buenos Aires Trade Mark Convention which has opened an office at Havana, Cuba. Mr. Parker says in part:

"As the United States is not at this time giving the benefits of Union registration to citizens of the other countries of the Union, it is believed that the filing of an application in the Havana office will not secure protection for American corporations and citizens in the other countries of the Union."

ELI LILLY & CO. RESTRAINED

Federal Trade Commission Orders Company to relinquish Methods of Maintaining Resale Prices

The Federal Trade Commission has issued an order requiring the Eli Lilly & Company, drug and pharmaceutical manufacturers of Indianapolis, to relinquish all attempts to influence wholesale druggists to maintain standard resale prices fixed by the company on Lilly products. The company has agreed to the issuance of the order.

The complaint which was issued by the Federal Trade Commission about a year ago, charged the Lilly Company with violations of the Federal Trade Commission act through unfair methods of competition in fixing the prices at which its products should be resold by jobbers and wholesalers, and that by refusing to sell its products to customers or dealers who would not agree to maintain standard specified resale prices, or who failed to maintain such prices, the company virtually discriminated between different purchasers of such drugs, the effect of which was to substantially lessen competition and tended to create a monopoly.

The company was further charged with violation of the Clayton act in that it fixed the price charged for its products and the rebate offered thereon on the condition or understanding that the purchaser should not use the goods and wares of competitors of the company, a practice which, it was alleged, was essentially monopolistic.

Following is the text of the order issued by the commission:

"Now, therefore, it is ordered that respondent, The Eli Lilly and Company, and its officers, directors, agents, servants and employees, cease and desist from directly or indirectly recommending, requiring or by any means whatsoever bringing about the resale by its wholesale distributors of the drugs pharmaceuticals and similar products manufactured by it according to any system of prices fixed or established by respondent, and more particularly by any or all of the following means:

"(1) Entering into contracts, agreements or understandings with such distributors to the effect that such distributors in reselling such products will adhere to any system of resale prices fixed or established by respondent;

"(2) Securing from such distributors contracts, agreements or understandings that they will adhere to any such system or resale prices;

"(3) Refusing to sell to any such distributors because of their failure to adhere to any such system of resale prices;

"(4) Discriminating in prices against such distributors because of their failure to adhere to any such system of resale prices;

"(5) Discriminating in prices in favor of such distributors because of their adherence to any such system of resale prices;

"(6) Carrying out or causing others to carry out a price maintenance policy by any other means.

"Provided that nothing herein contained shall prohibit respondent from issuing price lists or printed prices in its advertising matter, or upon containers, of its said products, so long as respondent shall refrain from directly or indirectly recommending, requiring, or by any means whatsoever, bringing about the resale of such products at such resale prices."

Jamaica ginger was declared to be an intoxicant and its sale or possession unlawful in an opinion handed down June 6 by the Supreme Court of Augusta, Me.

LICENSE PLAN FOR DYE IMPORTS BEFORE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

Chemical Foundation Submits Brief at Hearing In Washington—Bernstorff and Schweitzer In Plot to Destroy American Industry—Tariff and Trust Laws Not Adequate Protection

(*Special to* DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., June 18.—The Ways and Means Committee began sessions yesterday to get the views of dyestuff manufacturers on the best method to control German imports and limit competition with American-made coal-tar products and finished colors. Representatives of the American Dyes Institute and the Chemical Foundation, Inc., are in attendance, including Dr. J. Merritt Matthews, of the Grasselli Chemical Co., Henry B. Thompson, Henry Wigglesworth of the General Chemical Co., who went to Germany this spring as special commissioner of the Department of Commerce; representatives of the National Aniline and Chemical Co., and du Pont de Nemours & Co.; Joseph H. Choate, counsel for the Alien Property Custodian; manufacturers who have established themselves in the industry since the beginning of the war and feel the need of assurances that they will not have to face German competition when the Peace Treaty is signed; Major Gen. William D. Sibert, Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service of the Army; Brig. Gen. Amos Fries, who organized and was Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service of the American Army in France; Lieut. Col. O. M. Hustvedt, representing the Bureau of Ordnance of the United States Navy; Major T. W. Sill, U. S. A., who is attached to the commission which recently investigated the dyestuff factories in occupied territory and Dr. Julius Steiglitz, Chairman of the Synthetic Medicinal Committee of the National Research Council, who testified as to the necessity for the discovery of curative medicines for fatal diseases. The presidents and executive officers of leading textile mills were also present.

Brief of Chemical Foundation

The Chemical Foundation submitted a brief signed by Francis P. Garvan, president, and Joseph H. Choate, Jr., counsel, which said:

"What the licensing plan is.—It is a temporary measure designed to cover the period necessary for the building up of a complete self-sustaining coal tar chemical industry in this country. It permits the importation of coal tar products in any quantity of any quality, at any price, from any source when—and only when—the proposed import is licensed by a Licensing Commission appointed by the Executive, and consisting of, say, four members chosen from among the dye makers, an equal number from among the dye-using industries, and one member not connected with either industry and representing the Government itself.

The Plan in Operation

"The duty of the commission, under the proposed bill, would be to admit by license all dyes and other coal tar chemicals found really necessary in our industries and neither obtainable within a reasonable time from domestic sources nor replaceable by any entirely satisfactory domestic substitute, and to exclude from importation all such products as now are or presently will be manufactured in the United States in satisfactory quantity and quality.

"What it is not.—The licensing plan is not an embargo. It is not a permanent measure. No one would advocate its enactment for a period more than, say, ten years. If, at the end of that time, our dye industry has not reached, or nearly reached, a self-sustaining status it will have been proved that the Germans were right in their repeated assertions that we are incapable of establishing such an industry.

"It is not a substitute for a tariff. Customs duties may be levied whether or not the plan is adopted; and there is no reason why licensed imports should not pay such duties.

"Why a native dye industry is necessary.—A complete, self-sustaining, domestic dye industry is indispensable to our national prosperity for five compelling reasons:

"(a) The dye industry controls the fate of three billion dollars' worth a year of American goods which cannot be made without its products.

"(b) It alone can provide and keep available in peace times an inexhaustible source of explosives and poison gases needed for national defense.

"(c) It furnished, in hostile hands, an ideal field for espionage and propaganda.

"(d) It alone can insure due progress in industrial chemistry.

"(e) It alone can provide both personnel and material needed for advancement of scientific and medical chemistry.

Necessity for Dyes

"Dyes control the fate of other manufactures.—The appendix shows the enormous magnitude of the industries which cannot be carried on without coal tar dyes and intermediates. These are indispensable for almost all of the innumerable varieties of textiles as well as for paints, varnishes, papers, inks and felts. With the exception of a small proportion of natural vegetable dyes, all of the dyes used in these industries are of coal-tar origin.

"In addition to these uses coal tar products are equally indispensable to pharmaceutical manufacturers.

"At the outbreak of the war the small American production of a few colors was itself dependent on German supplies, since it was no more than an assembling industry putting the finishing touches on intermediates made in Germany. Not a fraction of our needs could be filled from any other sources. The entire pre-war production of Switzerland, the only other considerable dye exporting country, had it all been available to us, would not have supplied half the quantity needed, to say nothing of the necessary variety. Many indispensable colors could be obtained from Germany alone, and only at such price as her makers chose to ask.

"It is self-evident that in this situation our consuming industries were at the mercy of the Germans, who were, in most of the lines in question, formidable competitors. By withholding supplies, by raising prices, or by furnishing inferior colors, they could at any moment have dealt us a deadly blow.

"Suppose the German textile-makers had had ten years more of unimpeded Government-aided progress in export trade. Suppose that then they or their Government had intentionally and suddenly brought upon our textile makers a dye famine such as was brought about incidentally and gradually by the outbreak of the war. Where would our textile industry have been in a year's time?

Bernstorff's Secret Message

"On March 13, 1915, Bernstorff, in a dispatch to his Government, stated the situation precisely. He said:

> Serial Number 432, of March 13, 1915. It is reported to me by Hossenfelder, telegram No. 4, that the stock of dyes in this country is so small that by a German embargo about four million American workmen might be thrown out of employment.
>
> "(Signed) BERNSTORFF."

"Only a dye industry can provide for national defense.

"It is common knowledge that nearly all modern military explosives are coal tar products. Less well known is the fact that a complete dye works can be almost instantly converted into an explosives factory. Materials, processes, and men are all there ready to hand. Picric acid, for instance, is made by a process which, up to the final step, is the same as that which produces one of the most widely used dyes, sulphur black. TNT itself is made from a by-product unavoidably produced in excess in making several dyes. Dye chemists and dye workmen alike have the necessary technic, which can be found nowhere else.

"A country which has a large dye industry can provide itself overnight with the means of making the colossal quantities of explosives needed in modern war.

"Still more important, however, with reference to the future, is the fact, all but unknown to the public, that dye factories can be adapted almost without change to the manufacture of poison gases.

"Chlorine and phosgene, two of the deadly gases most frequently used, are material used in the ordinary manufacture of various dyes. The dye laboratories have all the facilities needed for research directed toward the discovery of new and more fatal poisons and toward defense against known gases. A country which has an established dye industry is, ipso facto, ready for modern chemical warfare, which bids fair, hereafter, to overshadow altogether the importance of explosive warfare.

Involves World Conquest

"If we allow Germany to regain her world monopoly of dyes, we offer her, as a free gift, capacity for world conquest. A hostile dye industry is an ideal center of espionage and propaganda.

"That this is true as regards commercial espionage is self-evident. Dyes are sold to an enormous number of customers in a host of different businesses. Large and highly trained sales forces must, accordingly, be employed. Whenever difficulties arise in the complex processes of using the dyes the customer calls on the seller for expert advice. Between the salesmen and the expert adviser no important detail of the customer's business is likely to escape the seller's knowledge. In the days of Germany's monopoly this was amply demonstrated. The agents of her dye works were able to supply, and did supply, Berlin with the fullest imaginable information as to all our dye-consuming industries.

"But the dye industry is naturally adapted, not for commercial espionage alone, but also military espionage and direct hostile Governmental action. Head and front of Germany's activities in this line before the war was Dr. Hugo Schweitzer, President of the American branch of the great German house of Bayer of Leverkusen. He was a direct Secret Service employe, bearing the number 963192632, given him by the Imperial War Minister. He came here, became a citizen under orders from his Government, and led the espionage and propagandist movements till his death in November, 1917.

Dr. Schweitzer's Mission

"He was the originator of the idea of buying The New York Evening Mail, of the German Publication Society formed to disseminate Kultur literature, and of the Printers' and Publishers' Association, another attempt to create a German newspaper in the English language. He dispensed huge Secret Service and graft funds—nearly $1,500,000 turned over to him by Dr. Albert alone.

"He was one of the partners in the Chemical Exchange Association enterprise, by which all the available phenol was turned aside from the manufacture of picric acid for the Allies, with a profit out of America's pocket to Germany of $1,650,000.

"He it was who employed, financed, and guided Dr. Sheele, who in 1913, in Bogota, N. J., discovered mustard gas, and he transmitted its formula to Germany, through von Papen, as soon as the war broke out. Sheele also acted for Schweitzer in the preparation of bombs for individual efforts at destruction. Scheele, with some thirty other lieutenants of Schweitzer's—all trained chemists—is now interned.

"It appears, therefore, that a dye industry in foreign hands offers perfect cover for the most dangerous hostile activities. In the next war, a handful of trained chemists, safely concealed in an enemy's chemical industries, may be able to do more damage than a field army or a fleet. To be safe, we must see to it that our most vital chemical industry is in loyal hands.

"Our industry, if saved now, will suffice. At the outbreak of the war, patriotic American business men, realizing the consequences of a dye famine, threw themselves and many millions of capital into the breach and saved the situation. Tackling the task of developing, under the burden of war conditions, the most complicated known industry, they accomplished wonders. The manufacture of crudes was so vastly increased as to place the raw materials on a favorable basis. As a result, in 1918 the industry not only produced all the requirements of the domestic market, (in quantity not variety,) but exported dyes to an amount as follows:

"Today nearly 200 of the 900-odd colors used in 1913 are made here, and many others are in course of production. Production of some of the most desirable dyes, notably the very fast dyes, were supplied by the German-owned patents, which had prevented their manufacture here.

Other Methods Fail

"The tariff will not save our industry, because the German trust is too strong and too desperate. It can still undoubtedly produce far more cheaply than we. Its resources are enormous. It is in a position where it can practically give its goods away for a year or two, if thereby it can kill off competition. No matter what tariff is imposed, short of a duty equal to the price of domestic goods, the German price could be cut low enough to compel our makers to sell at a loss.

"Nor will anti-dumping laws suffice, even if coupled with a tariff. All such laws hitherto devised put the burden on the injured party. Often such proof is unobtainable. If our industry is to have no better shields than such legislation, it may well be killed before ever the protection becomes available. The same may be said of the anti-trust law. To prove that particular goods are the product of the trust can be made infinitely difficult. Till such proof is produced the law will not operate.

"If we do not adopt the licensing plan we shall be left alone to fight, not only the German trust, but the industries of the Allies. England, Japan, and France are developing as fast as possible, mostly with the aid of direct Government subsidies, their own dye industries. Each now excludes our dyes, except as imperatively needed. Each will seek an export market, at the same time keeping up the bars against our products. Are we, then, to 'hold the bag'? From every point of view, the licensing plan is the one safe, certain remedy which will insure to the country the permanence of the industry on which economic and scientific progress and national security depend."

Books of Trade Interest

THE TURNOVER OF FACTORY LABOR. By Sumner H. Slichter, Ph.D., sometime assistant in political economy in the University of Chicago, with introduction by John R. Commons, LL.D., professor of economics in the University of Wisconsin. 12 mo., 460 pages, New York, by D. Appleton and Company, $3.00.

Dr. Slichter has collected statistical information concerning the turnover of labor in numerous establishments in New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois, which will prove valuable to manufacturers in the chemical, dyestuff, and drug industries. His analysis of the turnover in these factories is systematic and instructive. The great cost to the employer and the loss to the employee is pointed out in definite terms, and methods for avoiding the changes are given in detail. These methods are the result of experiment and practice in efforts to solve the problem of labor unrest, and go far toward reducing the cost of labor in manufacturing processes. Causes of the turnover are studied, and the relations of employer and employee, the question of wages, hours of work, and results accomplished in large establishments discussed.

EXERCISES AND PROBLEMS IN ECONOMICS. By C. M. Thompson and M. H. Hunter, Department of Economics University of Illinois. 12 mo., 87 pages. Boston, Benj. H. Sanborn & Co.

This little book has been prepared by the authors to supplement their textbook on elementary economics, a work which lays special emphasis on the application of economic laws to the solution of social and business problems. Owing to the influence of the war on the economic situation, the need of teaching economics in high schools has been greatly emphasized in this country during the past few years, and it has been the aim of the authors in this book to present exercises and problems that will cause the student independent of teacher and textbook to think for himself and to formulate his own conclusions on the various subjects presented. The exercises and problems are divided into three groups: Group A, those which call for some knowledge of textbook facts; group B, those which require investigation and observation on the part of the student, and group C, those which demand simple, deductive reasoning. In making use of these exercises and problems, the teacher can choose the methods of approach which seem to be most desirable. Although designed for high school students, there are many topics suggested which should interest the average student of commercial and business pursuits.

PRELIMINARY REPORTS, State Mining Bureau, California State Printing Office, Sacramento, 1918.

Copies of the following preliminary reports of the California State Mining Bureau have been received from Fletcher Hamilton, State Mineralogist; No. 3, by E. S. Boalich, "Manganese and Chromium;" Nos. 4 and 5, by E. S. Boalich and W. O. Castelo, "Tungsten, Molybdenum and Vanadium," and "Antimony, Graphite, Nickel, Potash, Strontium and Tin." These reports, prepared to put information concerning these "war minerals" into the hands of those most interested at a time when a serious shortage in these metals existed, present in practical rather than scientific form the facts relative to the location of the ore deposits of these minerals in the State; data concerning freight rates from various points in California to manufacturing centers; names of producers, buyers and consumers; the principal uses, tests, etc., and an outline of the marketable forms most wanted in the different metallurgical operations.

TREATY PROVISIONS FOR GERMAN DYES

Allies to Have Option on 50 Per Cent of Stock on Hand, and 25 Per Cent of Each Six Months' Production Until 1925—Coal-Tar Products for France

The sections of the Peace Treaty which apply directly to the chemical, drug and dye industries are reproduced in DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS in detail. The sections are designated in the Treaty as chapter 3, article 274, on unfair competition, and annex 6, part VI, chapters 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, concerning an option to the Allies on chemicals and dyestuffs produced in Germany. The section providing against discrimination is part 10, section 1, chapter 1, article 264. Annex 5 in which provision is made for coal tar products for France reads as follows:

Annex V—Materials for France.

8. Germany undertakes to deliver to France, and to transport to the French frontier by rail or by water, the following products during each of the three years following the coming into force of this treaty:

Benzol—35,000 tons.
Coal tar—50,000 tons.
Sulphate of ammonia—30,000 tons.

All or part of the coal tar may, at the option of the French Government, be replaced by corresponding quantities of products of distillation, such as light oils, heavy oils, anthracine, naphthaline, or pitch.

Annex VI.

(1) Germany accords to the Reparation Commission an option to require as part of reparation the delivery by Germany of such quantities and kinds of dyestuffs and chemical drugs as the commission may designate, not exceeding 50 per cent of the total stock of each and every kind of dyestuff and chemical drug in Germany or under German control at the date of the coming into force of the present treaty.

This option shall be exercised within sixty days of the receipt by the commission of such particulars as to stocks as may be considered necessary by the commission.

(2) Germany further accords to the Reparation Commission an option to require delivery during the period from the date of the coming into force of the present treaty until the 1st of January, 1920, and during each period of six months thereafter until the 1st of January, 1925, of any specified kind of dyestuff and chemical drug up to an amount not exceeding 25 per cent of the German production of such dyestuffs and chemical drugs during the previous six months period. If in any case the production during such previous six months was in the opinion of the commission, less than normal, the amount required may be 25 per cent of the normal production.

Such option shall be exercised within four weeks after the receipt of such particulars as to production and in such form as may be considered necessary by the commission; these particulars shall be furnished by the German government immediately after the expiration of each six months period.

(3) For dyestuffs and chemical drugs delivered under paragraph 1, the price shall be fixed by the commission having regard to pre-war net export prices and to subsequent increases of cost.

For dyestuffs and chemical drugs delivered under paragraph 2 the price shall be fixed by the commission having regard to pre-war net export prices and subsequent variations of cost or the lowest net selling price of similar dyestuffs and chemical drugs to any other purchaser.

(4) All details, including mode and times of exer-

cising the options, and making delivery, and all other questions arising under this arrangement shall be determined by the reparation commission; the German government will furnish to the commission all necessary information and other assistance which it may require.

(5) The above expression "Dyestuffs and Chemical Drugs" includes all synthetic dyes and drugs and intermediate or other products used in connection with dyeing, so far as they are manufactured for sale. The present arrangement shall also apply to cinchona bark and salts of quinine.

Chapter III.—Unfair Competition

Article 274.—Germany undertakes to adopt all the necessary legislative and administrative measures to protect goods the produce or manufacture of any one of the allied and associated powers from all forms of unfair competition in commercial transactions.

Germany undertakes to prohibit and repress by seizure and by other appropriate remedies the importation, exportation, manufacture, distribution, sale, or offering for sale in its territory of all goods bearing upon themselves or their usual get up or wrapping any marks, names, devices, or description whatsoever, which are calculated to convey directly or indirectly a false indication of the origin, type, nature, or special characteristics of such goods.

Part X, Section 1, Chapter 1—Economic Clauses

Article 264.—Germany undertakes that goods, the produce or manufacture of any one of the allied or associated States, imported into German territory, from whatsoever place arriving, shall not be subjected to other or higher duties or charges (including internal charges) than those to which the like goods, the produce or manufacture of any other such State or of any other foreign country, are subject.

Germany will not maintain or impose any prohibition or restriction on the importation into German territory of any goods the produce or manufacture of the territories of any one of the allied or associated States, from whatsoever place arriving, which shall not equally extend to the importation of the like goods, the produce or manufacture of any other such State or of any other foreign country.

Articles 265, 266, and 267 provide against discrimination by Germany regarding commerce in general, exportation of goods, and transit facilities for goods destined for countries of the Allies.

F. E. ATTEAUX & CO., SETTLE SUIT

The Mutual Chemical Company of America sued F. E. Atteaux & Co. for $28,416 damages for breach of contract in failing to deliver 400,000 pounds of bichromate of soda at 25 cents per pound. Certain shipments were made and paid for, but further deliveries were withheld. A writ of attachment was sued out against the property of F. E. Atteaux & Co., at Gloversville, N. Y., and a compromise was effected and the suit discontinued.

SUIT AGAINST HELLENIC CHEMICAL CO.

The Merchants Chemical Co. has begun suit in the Supreme Court, New York, against the Hellenic Chemical and Color Co., for $2,027 for breach of contract. The complaint, filed by Douglass & Minton, alleges that in October, 1918, the Hellenic Chemical and Color Co. agreed to purchase 150 tons of soda ash to be shipped from Detroit to San Francisco, and that the company refused to pay the charges for freight, demurrage and storage which amounted to $3,985. No answer has been filed.

New Incorporations

Southern Drug Syndicate, Columbia, S. C., capital $300,000. Manufacturers, wholesalers, jobbers, and retailers of drugs, medicines, flavoring extracts, and perfumeries. W. W. Lightsey and W. H. Boylston, Charleston, S. C.

Commercial Chemicals Co., Seattle, Wash., capital $100,000. L. McConihe and G. A. Lumbard.

Lexington Fertilizers and Chemical Co., Dover, Del., capital $60,000. T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, H. E. Knox, incorporators for local trust company.

Century Drug Sundries Corporation, Manhattan, capital $8,000. D. J. Rosen, F. Alexander, S. Lorner, 233 Broadway, New York.

National Drug Stores Corporation, Dover, Del., capital $6,700,000. T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, H. E. Knox, incorporators for local trust company.

Brolethma Chemical Co., Dover, Del., capital $1,000,000. M. L. Horty, S. L. Mackey, M. C. Kelly, Wilmington, Del.

West Coast Asbestos Mills, San Francisco, Cal., capital $500,000. H. G. Leffman, R. R. Norton, H. H. Starr, W. C. Custer, J. A. Garry, San Francisco.

Wiegrow Products Co., Manhattan, capital $5,000. A. A. and J., and I. N. Wiener, 57 East 97th Street, New York.

Shave's Drug Store, Rye, N. Y., capital $5,000. L. E. Woolf, R. L. Hecker, F. L. Shave, Rye.

Dr. Clark's Chemical Laboratories, Inc., Dover, Del., capital $125,000. George M. Faust, Bertha I. Faust, Richard Robinson, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. C. A. Clark, A. B. Clark, College Center, Ohio.

The Swiss Chemo, Inc., Manhattan, capital $10,000. Cleaning and washing compounds. H. Kant, F. Cordes, R. K. Falconer, 244 East 86th Street, New York.

La Fluerette, Inc., Manhattan, capital $200,000. Toilet articles. M. Arensberg, A. Vericel, E. T. Brown, 127 Water Street, New York.

Earp-Thomas Cultures Corporation, Manhattan, capital $25,000. Bacteria, drugs, and chemicals. J. Breuchaud, J. B. Goldsborough, F. L. Pruyn, 290 Broadway, New York.

The Pemetine Co., Manhattan, capital $50,000. Drugs and chemicals. H. W. Bender, W. J. Hutcheon, Jr., R. A. Stewart, 19 Worth Street, New York.

Peoples Drug Company of Philadelphia, Wilmington, Del., capital $50,000. To manufacture drugs and chemicals. John W. S. Mitten, W. L. Brandon, C. Arthur Clark, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sulphur Products, Inc., Manhattan, capital $50,000. N. McClashan, F. B. Geddes, J. J. Reinhard, 91 William Street, New York.

William T. Miller Aniline and Chemical Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., capital $50,000. To make chemicals, dyes and explosives. E. A. F. Zillessen, G. F. and W. T. Miller, Woodhaven, L. I.

Republic Laboratories, Inc., Manhattan, capital $312,500. No incorporators given. 1,200 shares preferred stock, $100 each. 2,500 shares common stock, no par value.

Authorization—National Drug Stores Corporation, Delaware, capital $6,700,000. Representative, E. S. Roche, 110 West 84th Street, New York.

NONNABO CHEMICAL CO. SUIT SETTLED

The suit of the Nonnabo Chemical Co. against the Globe and Rutgers Fire Insurance Company for $44,485 fire loss in July, 1916, which has been pending in the New York Supreme Court for some time, has been settled. The chemical company was represented by William Elkus, former United States Ambassador to Turkey, and the insurance company by Coudert Brothers. The issue was over the failure to put in a sprinkler system, certain facts regarding nitric acid which the chemical company claimed were known to the insurance company when the policy was issued, the amount of other insurance carried by the chemical company in addition to the amount placed by the Globe and Rutgers, the time lost before the property loss was adjusted, the amount of the fire damage, and certain premium rebates, which promised to extend the trial indefinitely.

ERNST ZOBEL CO. IN LITIGATION

John M. Heiner, as assignee of the Independent Coal Tar Co., is suing the Ernst Zobel Co. for $1,580 for goods delivered in November, 1918. The complaint was filed in the City Court, New York, by Clarence Kimball. In the answer, Hamilton & Stratman for the Zobel Company, in a separate suit against Heiner, allege that the Zobel Company bought 200 barrels of creosote oil, and attempted to use 20 barrels and found it worthless.

UNITED STATES CONSUMES MORE OPIUM THAN ANY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD

Special Committee in Report to Secretary of the Treasury Says Average Amount per Capita is 36 Grains—Concerted Action Urged to Suppress Use of Habit-Forming Drugs

(*Special to* DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., June 17.—From ten to sixty times as much opium is consumed per capita in the United States annually than in any other country from which reliable records can be obtained, according to the report just made to the Secretary of the Treasury by the special committee appointed by former Secretary McAdoo in March to study the traffic in narcotic drugs.

The committee compiled a table showing the per capita consumption of opium in a selected list of countries. The United States, with a population in 1910 of 92,000,000 is credited with a consumption of 470,000 pounds, or 36 grains per capita, more than ten times as much as the next highest user, Holland, with a per capita consumption of 3½ grains.

Other equally startling statements are made in the report. Of a total of 4,092 manufacturers making patent and proprietary medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations, 1,098 reported that they used narcotic drugs in their preparations. On the basis of replies made by druggists to a questionnaire sent out by the committee, it is estimated that 18,299,397 narcotic prescriptions are filled yearly, in addition to the great quantities of exempt preparations dispensed.

The report also goes extensively into the illicit handling of narcotics and drug addiction, giving figures received from various sources showing the volume of the traffic and the number of addicts in various institutions, etc.

"From the data obtained the committee is convinced that there is a nation-wide use of narcotic drugs for other than legitimate medical needs, and that such use for the satisfaction of addiction has materially increased in certain sections of the country despite the vigorous efforts exerted in the last four years in the enforcement of the Federal anti-narcotic law, and in the enforcement of the laws of the States and municipalities which have enacted such for the control of habit-forming drugs," says the committee in its report. "Furthermore, it is apparent that there has been no definite or concerted action on the part of the majority of the State and municipal governments to suppress the illicit traffic and use of habit-forming drugs, and that there has been but little, if any, attempt made to secure accurate information concerning the problem of drug addiction as a basis for the enactment of proper legislation and regulation.

"Records having a bearing on any and all phases of drug addiction are of sufficient importance to warrant immediate action for the purpose of remedying these conditions."

The special committee was composed of Representative Henry T. Rainey, of Illinois, chairman; Reid Hunt, professor of pharmacology at Harvard University; A. G. DuMez, of the United States Public Health Service; and B. C. Keith, formerly deputy commissioner of internal revenue.

France with 40,000,000 people, uses 17,000 pounds of opium a year; Germany, with 60,000,000, also consumes 17,000 pounds, while the United States uses 470,000 pounds.

Of 4,092 manufacturers making patent and proprietary medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations 382

(Continued on page 15)

Financial Notes

The American Agricultural Chemical Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred stock of record June 23, payable July 15; and $2 on the common stock.

The Royal Baking Powder Co. announces a quarterly dividend of $2 on the common stock. and $1.50 on the preferred of record June 16, payable June 30.

A quarterly dividend of $1.25 per share will be paid by the Merrimac Chemical Co., of Boston, on June 30, to stockholders of record June 16.

Sixty-seven shares of Butterworth-Judson Corporation stock were sold at auction, last week, by Adrian H. Miller at the Auction Salesrooms for $60.

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Aetna Expl.	9½	10	Grasselli	176	185
*Am. Ag. Ch.	106	107	Grasselli, pf.	101	105
*Am. Ag. Ch., pf.	101	102	Hercules Powder	228	232
Am. Chicle	76	78	Hercules, Powd., pf.	106	109
Am. Chicle, pf.	74	77	H'k Electro.	70	..
*Am. Cot. Oil.	55½	56½	H'k Elec., pf.	65	80
*Am. Cot. Oil, pf.	91	93	Heyden Chem.	6	6½
Am. Cyan.	20	30	*Int. Agricul.	24½	26
Am. Cyan., pf.	60	70	*Int. Agricul., pf.	83	84½
*Am. Druggists S.	11¾	12	*Int. Salt	51	54
*Am. Linseed	66¼	67½	K. Solvay	105	120
*Am. Linseed, pf.	96	97	*Mathieson Alk.	31	36
*Am. Malt	2½	2¾	Merrimac	92	96
Atlas Powder	147	148	Mulford Co.	55	60
Atlas Powd., pf.	90	92	Mutual Co.	150	..
*Barrett Co.	127	129	Niag. A., pf.	90	100
*Barrett Co., pf.	116½	119	Nat. A. & C.	36	37
British Am. Chem.	9	9¼	N't A. & C., pf.	88½	89
Butterworth-Jud.	25	28	Penn. Salt	81	83
By. Prod. Co.	121	125	Rollin Ch.	50	60
Casein Co.	40	..	Rol. Ch. pf.	80	90
Davison Chem.	36	37	Semet S.	180	190
*Distillers' Secur.	65	65½	Solv. Proc.	200	..
Dow Chem.	..	170	Stand. Ch.	80	100
Dow Ch., pf.	..	103	*Tenn. C. & Chem.	12¾	13
Du Pont	305	315	Union Carbide	70	71½
Du Pont, debs., pf.	92	95	*Un. Drug	121	124
Du Pont C., pf.	11	12	*Un. Drug 1st pf.	49	54
Fed. Chem.	85	95	*Un. Drug 2nd pf.	123	124
Fed. Ch. pf.	95	100	*Un. Dyewood	50	61
Free Tax. nw.	43	45	*Un. Dyewood, pf.	90	96
*Gen. Chem.	195½	200	*U. S. Indus. Alco.	143½	144
*Gen. Chem., pf.	103	104	*Va-Car. Chem.	72	73
			*Va.-Car. Ch., pf.	113	115

BONDS

	Bid	Asked
*Am. Agricul. Chem., 1st conv. 5s, 1928	101	103
*Am. Agricul. Chem., conv. deb. 5s, 1924	109	110
*Am Cotton Oil deb. 5s, 1931	88	89
*Int. Agricul. Corp., 1st Mort. & Col. tr. 5s, 1932	81½	82
*Va. Carolina Chem., 1st Mort. 5s, 1923	95½	96
*Va Carolina Chem., conv. deb. 6s, 1924	102	103

*Listed on New York Stock Exchange

APRIL EXPORTS OF CAUSTIC SODA

(*Special to* DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., June 17.—Exports of caustic soda during the month of April totaled 8,967,270 pounds, valued at $364,491, and of soda ash 5,960,699 pounds, valued at $153,329, according to statistics just secured by the Washington Bureau of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS from the Department of Commerce. How these exports were divided among the various countries is shown in the following table, prepared by the foreign trade experts of the department:

Countries	Caustic Soda		Soda Ash	
	Pounds	Dollars	Pounds	Dollars
Belgium	91,212	3,175	.....	.....
Denmark	1,026,560	36,900	.....	.....
Norway	168,925	7,438	.....	.....
Spain	357,462	16,399	.....	.....
Canada	631,149	29,600	4,387,736	98,124
Mexico	2,415,071	97,840	480,261	10,736
Cuba	1,098,409	36,055	200,025	4,593
Argentina	267,700	12,820	.....	.....
Brazil	722,614	29,789	232,247	9,715
Chile	238,904	8,342	13,590	457
China	228,712	10,827	.....	.....
British India	112,000	3,416	.....	.....
Dutch East Indies	251,300	10,031	48,125	1,365
Japan	585,025	23,179	72,000	2,160
Australia	191,410	14,539	24,145	870

The Drug and Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Pharmaceuticals Page 22. Essential Oils, Page 23; Crude Drugs, Page 24.

BRISK DEMAND FOR BOTANICALS

Consumers Cut Heavily into Spot Supplies—Pharmaceutical Products and Essential Oils Quiet—Citric Acid Stronger—Break in Creosote Carbonate

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Acid Citric, 3c lb.*
Buchu, 15c lb.
Elm Bark, 2c lb.
Ergot, 15c lb.
Hellebore, Wht. pd., 2c lb.
Henna Lvs., 1c lb.
Hops, 4c lb.
Ipecac Root, 25c lb.
Menthol, 25c lb.
Nux Vomica, 1c lb.
Oil Lemon, 5c lb.
Sarsaparilla Rt., Mex., 10c lb.
Sassafras Bark, 5c lb.
Senega Root, 10c lb.
Soap Bark, Crsh., 2c lb.
Stramonium Leaves, 2c lb.
Sunflower Seed, Dom., ½c lb.
South American, 1½c lb.
Tragacanth, 1st, 25c lb.

*Second Hands

Declined

Acetanilid, 1c lb.
Belladonna Root, 90c lb.
Bloodroot, 10c lb.
Caraway Seed, Afr., 2c lb.
Coumarin, 25c lb.
Creosote, 20c lb.
Carbonate, $6 lb.
Gum Mastic, 20c lb.
Glycerin, Dyn., 1c lb.
Crudes, 1c lb.
Licorice Root, Span., 1c lb.
Oil Bergamot, 25c lb.
Orris Root, 4c lb.
Spikenard, 2c lb.
Valerian Rt., Belg., 25c lb.
Thymol, 50c lb.

Trend of The Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Calomel	$1.59	$1.59	$1.59	$1.91
Camphor, Jap., ref.	2.55	2.55	2.45	1.12
Chloroform	.30	.30	.30	.64
Glycerin, C.P.	.21	.21	.18	.65
Opium, gum	9.00	9.00	9.50	*23.00
Quinine Sulphate	.80	.80	.80	.90
Oil Cloves	2.25	2.25	1.85	3.20
Oil Peppermint	8.50	9.00	9.00	3.15
Wild Cherry Bark	.17	.17	.17	.11
Ergot, Russian	3.40	*3.25	3.25	.90
Buchu, short	2.15	2.00	1.80	1.45
Asafetida	4.75	4.75	5.25	2.00
Ipecac	2.90	2.75	2.50	3.20
Rhubarb, H. D.	1.65	1.65	1.75	.68
Cloves, Zanzibar	.33	.33	.33	.47

*Nominal

A resumption of the brisk trading which characterized the chemical and drug markets two weeks ago has been noted during the past few days. This condition is particularly noticeable among the botanical drugs, where the rapid absorption of spot supplies has made a pronounced inroad into stocks in this market. Pharmaceuticals and essential oils are generally quiet.

The renewal of consumer buying has been effective in strengthening prices somewhat and improving the general tone of the market. It is generally believed that there are large consuming needs of both pharmaceuticals and drugs which are still unfilled owing to buyers continuing to hold off for favorable opportunities, and this feeling has spread a somewhat optimistic spirit throughout the markets. Export business continues good, with everybody looking toward the future and the peace treaty expectantly.

Pharmaceutical Products

This group has been generally quiet with very few price changes. The general tendency of quotations, however, is slowly downward. Creosote carbonate has been cut sharply by makers. Creosote is lower. Acetanilid has been reduced. Thymol keeps dropping lower. Glycerin has weakened further. Citric acid has strengthened in second hands.

Acid, Citric—The price of the acid in second hands has gained strength during the week. The season of heaviest demand is here and absorption of good supplies is reported from all quarters. The price quoted from abroad is higher and is reflected here. From 98c to $1.02 a pound is the range of second hand quotations but it is said to be difficult to do under $1.00 flat. Manufacturers are quoting 98c@98½c a pound unchanged without offers. In some quarters the present firmness is held to be merely temporary, a flurry induced by the efforts of producers abroad to hold the price up, and it is expected that the future will see present figures begin to recede again.

Acetanilid—This material continues in the weak position which it has held for some time with second hands underselling producers. Manufacturers have just reduced their prices one cent per pound and are now quoting on a basis of 37c for U. S. P. stuff in 200-pound barrels. Second hands are offering goods down to 35c a pound.

Creosote—Cheaper cost of production and a marked falling away in the demand has been sending the price of this product lower for the past two weeks. Another cut of 20c per pound has brought the price to $1.40@$1.45. It is weak at this level.

Creosote Carbonate—This item has been one of the features of the week's market for pharmaceuticals, manufacturers announcing a sharp cut of between six and seven dollars per pound. Goods are being offered in first hands at present at $8.25 a pound. Within two weeks the price of carbonate has dropped to half of its former price. The demand is reported to be routine, but production costs have been materially reduced.

Glycerin—During the past week, the glycerin market has been poorly supported and, as a consequence, remains rather soft and quiet. Buying is limited and is confined mostly to picking up of odd lots from second hands at concessions which refiners are refusing to make. For dynamite glycerin, 19c a pound is quoted by refiners, who are still holding firmly to the 21c figure for C. P. material. Second hands are selling at 20c and under, it is reported, in an effort to get out from under a shaky situation. Crudes although quoted without change by refiners may be purchased about a cent lower at 12c@13c for soap lye and 13c@14c for saponifications.

Menthol—Quotations average about $6.25 a pound as the result of holders advancing their figures. The market is strong, based principally on the outlook for supplies, which is rather limited, and the persistent heavy demand from consuming interests. Lower prices following better imports is problematical until the situation in Japan improves.

Opium—About 160 cases of gum opium arrived at this port last week but have not materially affected the market. Things are about the same with prices unchanged at $9.00 and probably lower for eleven per cent gum. Buyers are holding off with little or no show of interest. Morphine and codeine are without change, although the prices in London are relatively below the New York figures. Demand for the derivatives is still brisk and is the chief justification of the present prices.

Essential Oils

Essential oils remain quiet and with few changes. Lemon and orange are higher abroad. Bergamot has

been reduced again. Peppermint is slightly easier with a tendency to shade current prices.

Oil Bergamot—The oil continues weak with demand small. The price has again been reduced 25c per pound and is now quoted at $5.25@$5.40.

Oil Lemon—Reflecting a stiffer market abroad, the price here is slightly higher. Present quotations are being made at $1.15@$1.20 a pound.

Crude Drugs

Renewed activity has been noted in the botanical group during the week with good absorption by consuming interests. Senega is higher, as are sassafras bark, buchu, nux vomica, ergot, ipecac and sarsaparilla root. Belladonna root and bloodroot are lower. Spanish licorice root, Belgian valerian and African caraway seed have gone down.

Belladonna Root—A sharp break in the price has been registered. Last week $1.50 was quoted; to-day goods are offered at 60c a pound for whole stuff. The powdered still holds fairly firm above $1.00 a pound. Large stocks have arrived here simultaneously.

Bloodroot—Supplies keep coming in from the country and the price moves downward as a consequence. A cut of ten cents has brought the level of quotations here to 35c@40c a pound.

Buchu—With spot stocks very small and little to arrive from ships en route, the price of the short leaves has been marked up from 10c to 15c a pound by holders who now quote $2.00@$2.25.

Ergot—The scarcity of ergot is still as acute as ever and such small odd lots as are available have been marked up by holders. Buyers have found that $3.40 a pound must be paid to secure the goods, although it is reported that some houses are quoting $3.25 a pound.

Gum Mastic—Further arrival of supplies has forced the price to lower levels. A reduction of 20c has brought quotations for material on the spot to $1.20@$1.30 a pound.

Henna—This item is stronger on good demand at 33c@35c a pound.

Hellebore—White powdered hellebore has been advanced to 26c@27c a pound on the strength of heavy seasonable demand and limited stocks.

Nux Vomica—Temporary shortage of stocks and good absorption have sent the price up. Quotations for buttons range 7½c@8c and powdered 13c@14c a pound.

Sarsaparilla Bark—Mexican bark is up sharply on the smallness of stocks on the spot. Quotations are heard at 38c@43c a pound.

Sassafras Bark—An advance has brought the price up to 30c@32c a pound for the ordinary and 40c@45c for selected bark. Market is strong with good demand. Supplies are limited.

Senega Root—It is very difficult to obtain senega root in this market, the scarcity continuing and none coming in. The price is up and it is hard to do better than $1.65 a pound.

Soap Bark—Crushed bark has again been advanced and is quoted at 21c@22c a pound. Brisk demand has reduced supplies.

Sunflower Seed—Domestic is higher at 21c@21½c a pound while South American has gone up to 16½c@17c.

Valerian Root—Belgian root is arriving in fair lots and a cut has been made in quotations here. The ruling figure is now 90c@$1.00 a pound.

MEETING OF PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS

The main features of the recent annual meeting of the American Association of Pharmaceutical Chemists held at Atlantic City were the action taken against the heroin traffic; in regard to the limitations of the alcoholic content of medicinal preparations, and the adoption of standard formulas for certain medicinal preparations. The Association recommended an amendment of the postal laws to permit mailing of poisonous medicinals.

There is no shortage of Salvarsan in Germany, according to a statement issued by the Hoechst Dye Works. The management denies that the plant has been taken over by the French army. The output of the works, for the present, goes to the Allies. If there is a surplus it is distributed in the occupied territory. Two French chemists are observing the workings of the plant, without interfering with the production of medicines.

George H. Beringer, Jr. of Camden, N. J., president of the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association, said during his address at the annual meeting at Atlantic City, that the amendment to the Harrison Narcotic Act places an unwarranted burden upon the pharmacists, and that the extra taxes and the extra labor are bound to be reflected in higher costs of very necessary medicines.

OPIUM CONSUMED IN UNITED STATES

(Continued from page 13)

reported the use of opium in their preparations, 300 morphine or its derivatives, 138 heroin, 142 diacetyl morphine (heroin), and 136 cocaine or its derivatives. These manufacturers used 118,282 pounds of opium, 316,130 ounces of morphine, 13,039 ounces of heroin, 23,859 ounces of diacetyl morphine and 414,255 ounces of cocaine.

Drug users for the most part are residents of the larger cities, although the smaller cities and rural sections have their patent medicine drug addicts. In New York, for example, there are 103,000 addicts. If this proportion held good throughout the country there would be 1,908,000 addicts in the United States.

No conclusion on the effect of prohibition on the consumption of drugs is reached by the committee. On this phase of the situation it says:

"What effect, if any, nationwide prohibition will have on the situation could not be definitely determined. The consensus of opinion of those interested in the subject appears to be to the effect that the number of drug addicts will increase as soon as the prohibition laws are enforced. These opinions are based for the most part on the theory that drinkers will seek a substitute for alcohol, and that the opiates and cocaine will be found most satisfactory for this purpose.

"This opinion apparently receives some support from investigations made in some of the Southern States, where prohibition has been in effect for some years."

Only about 25 per cent of the 150,000 ounces of cocaine imported in the form of coca leaves is used in legitimate medical or dental practice, the committee reports.

The economic loss due to drug addiction, aside from the incalculable suffering, mental and physical, is more than $200,000,000. The drug commissioner in a State having stringent regulatory laws has estimated the average annual expenditure of an addict for drugs is $61.18. The addicts on this basis pay more than $61,000,000 for the satisfaction of their craving. The number of unemployed addicts is put at 250,000.

The Heavy Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Acids, Page 23; Heavy Chemicals, Page 25.

CHEMICAL PRICES FIRM AND HIGHER

Demand for Caustic Soda for Forward Delivery is Improving—Acid Prices Gain Strength as Stocks are Reduced—Bleaching Powder More Active

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Bleaching Powder, 25c 100 lbs.
Caustic Soda, 15c 100 lbs.
Soda Ash, 15c 100 lbs.

Declined

No Declines

Trend of The Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetic Acid, Glacial .....lb.	$.11½	$.11½	$.13¾	$.70
Sulphuric Acid, 66 deg.....ton	16.00	16.00	16.00	75.00
Bleaching Powder .....100 lbs.	2.00	1.50	1.50	1.75
Copper Sulphate .....100 lbs.	7.00	7.00	7.50	9.00
Potash, caustic .....lb.	.30	.30	.40	.82½
Saltpeter, gran. .....lb.	.15	.15	.19	.27½
Soda Ash, 58 p.c.....100 lbs.	1.75	1.60	1.60	2.25
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c.....100 lbs.	3.00	2.85	2.50	4.40
Potassium Bichromate .....lb.	.26	.26	.33	.44½

This has been a fairly active week in the heavy chemical market, and prices continue upward. Caustic soda is once more the chief item of discussion in the local market. The demand has improved and prices for spot and nearby have advanced. At the close there was a lively inquiry for forward positions which has a tendency to give additional strength. Soda ash, on the other hand, has failed to respond to the firmer condition of its neighbor, although the local market has strengthened materially over the interval.

The majority of acids are gradually approaching a tight position, especially muriatic and sulphuric. Sales that have passed on many of the heavy acids have involved large lots in cases, and the market is fast becoming firm. In most directions the demand for the higher grades of acetic continues good. Supplies of the majority of acids are still plentiful in most quarters, but prices improve as stocks are gradually reduced.

All lead products are moving briskly, and prices are holding steady and firm. There has been a steady movement of caustic potash during the week, but prices are still easy, owing to heavy supplies. Bleaching powder continues in good demand. Prices have advanced and the market closed firm, with a strong tendency to advance in price. Spot stocks are not plentiful. Ammonium sulphate is firm, although buying is somewhat restricted. Copper sulphate ruled strong throughout the interval.

Acid, Acetic—A strong demand is noted for all grades of acetic acid, and there is a good movement of stocks toward consumers. The lower test acids are in fair demand, but the point of activity for the most part is centered on the higher tests, especially 80 per cent. and glacial. The export inquiry is keen at this time, and good orders are being booked. Closing prices among the producers were $2.75@$3.00 per hundred for the 28 per cent material; $5.50@$6.00 per hundred pounds for the 56 per cent; $6.75@$7.50 per hundred for the 70 per cent; $8.25@$8.75 per hundred for the 80 per cent, and $11.75@12.60 for the glacial.

Acid, Muriatic—Consumers are showing considerable interest in all tests of muriatic acid. The demand at the plants absorbs most of the production. Stocks continue plentiful in most directions, but are held tight. Prices show an upward tendency and are held on a basis of $1.20@$1.25 for the 18 degree in carboys; $1.50 for the 20 degree, and $1.75 for the 22 degree in carboys. These figures are cut by certain factors, who are quoting on a basis of $1.25 for the 20 degree.

Acid, Nitric—The nitric situation is far from strong, owing to the lack of demand and surplus stocks. Prices are 7½c@7¾c for the 42 degree; 6¾c@7c for the 40 degree; 6¼c@6½c for the 38 degree, and 5c@5¾c for the 36 degree in carboys.

Acid, Sulphuric—The sulphuric acid market has strengthened materially. Supplies continue ample, although large orders are being placed. Most of the sales of the 60 degree are passing to the consumer at a figure close to $11 a ton in tank car lots, and a dollar lower in certain quarters. Spot stocks of the 66 degree test are offered at $16 a ton in tank car lots, F. O. B. works, although higher quotations are named by the majority of holders. Oleum for spot in large quantities can be bought at $16 F. O. B. works, but a price as high as $24 is heard.

Alums—Prices on all alums have been well maintained and closing prices were 4¼c a pound for the ammonium lump; 4¼c@4½c a pound for the ground; 4¾c for the powdered; 15c@17c for the chrome, and 8c@8½c for the potassium lump. The demand at this time is not especially keen, and supplies are easy to locate on spot.

Ammonium Sulphate—The consumer demand for the fertilizer has eased up to a certain extent, and business is somewhat lighter. Supplies are not heavy. Holders are quoting $4.50 for the material in bulk and $4.90 for stocks in double bags.

Ammonia Aqua—Additional activity is noted this week for water of ammonia, especially for the 26 degree grade. While supplies are still plentiful on the spot market, they are by no means proving a drawback to the situation. Leading factors are quoting close to 9c for the high grade material.

Copper Sulphate—The local market has held its own during the interval, and first holders are not inclined to offer spot supplies much under 7½c a pound for the 98-99 p. c. There were offerings at 7c, and at the close it was reported that a 6¾c price was available on certain stocks, but as far as could be learned these stocks are not attracting much attention from large consumers.

Bleaching Powder—The consumer call for bleaching powder is good, and leading factors have advanced their price to $2 per hundred pounds, F. O. B works. The market is firm, with stocks light on spot.

Lead Acetate—Closing prices were quotably unchanged at 14c@14½c for the white crystals; 13½c@14c for the broken cakes, and 13¾c@14c for the granulated.

Potassium Carbonate—A heavy demand continues for the 90-95 at 22c and the 96-98 per cent material at 25c per pound. Stocks on the open market are

light. The lower percentages are easier and are offered freely at 12c a pound for the 80-85 per cent material, and 14c as the inside quotation on the 85-90.

Potash, Caustic—Although a 30c price is heard, the majority of quotations range from 35c@40c for the 88-92 test material. The same condition applies to the sticks. Offerings at an extremely low price are named by certain holders, but for the most part quotations are holding at $1.00@$1.75.

Sodium Bicarbonate—Supplies are still heavy. Spot offerings are made at $2.45, but lower figures are available among second hands. Leaders continue to offer supplies for shipment at $2.25 per hundred.

Soda Ash—The call at this time is mostly for the light ash in single bags, which are quoted close to $1.75 per hundred pounds. There is a good export call, and large orders are passing at $1.60. Producers for the most part are asking $1.90 for the 58 flat f. o. b. works.

Caustic Soda—The demand for the last few weeks has been heavy in most directions, and in the majority of cases holders of spot material for export do not quote under $2.85 f. a. s. At the close, buyers were unable to locate offerings under $3.00 per hundred pounds for the 76 flat material for domestic purposes, which is a decided advance over the price of a week ago. This market has stiffened up of late, and the price tendency at present is strongly upwards. Producers for the most part are quoting $2.75 for the 76, basis 6 material, at works.

LICENSE SYSTEM FOR POTASH URGED

When the potash question came before the Ways and Means Committee at the hearings in Washington, Dr. George Otis Smith of the geological survey told the committee an import duty would not be sufficient to protect the industry. He said there must be a licensing system, under which the farmers would be permitted to buy foreign potash after they had bought a stipulated quantity of the American product. Only 50 per cent of the domestic needs can be supplied by American producers under existing conditions, he said.

M. M. Parker, of Washington, attorney for the United States Potash Producers' Association, asserted that protection for three to five years would enable the American industry to develop to a point where it could take care of all domestic requirements in competition with foreigners and begin to compete for business in other countries.

Warren D. Huntington, vice-president of the Davison Chemical Company, has been selected to assist the Tennessee Copper and Chemical Company in planning its projected fertilizer development. It is stated that Mr. Huntington's work for the Tennessee Company will not change his connection with the Davison Company, and that he will act largely in the capacity of an advisor and consultant. Mr. Huntington ranks as one of the foremost acid men of the country.

The United Drug and Chemical Workers of New York are holding mass meetings in Brooklyn to strengthen the union. William J. Alking, president, told the workers who met in the Labor Lyceum that a few manufacturers had already granted the union's demands. A meeting is to be held in Cooper Union in July. The union is working for higher wages.

American soap and soap stocks can now be imported into England without restriction.

The Oil Markets

The past week in the animal, vegetable and fish oil markets has been characterized by exceptional activity. The demand for all fatty oils, particularly the edible qualities, for export has been reported as extremely heavy. Considered as a whole, prices are higher in a strong market.

Vegetable Oils

The market for vegetable oils has been active during the week. Prices are higher. A broad demand, featured chiefly by export inquiry, has been reported to be expanding rapidly.

Linseed oil has been the leading item on the list, crushers again advancing their prices sharply. Cocoanut and cottonseed are higher. China wood oil and other drying oils are up in sympathy with a higher figure for linseed. The embargo has forced up edible Spanish oil.

Cocoanut Oil—A heavy demand for this product includes a large call for export to Europe. There are good stocks here but the demand is so insistent and the trading on so broad a scale, that prices are higher. For Ceylon in barrels on the spot 18½c is reported to be bottom. In tanks 16¼c@16½c a pound is quoted.

Cottonseed Oil—The outlook for a small cotton crop is acting as a bullish gamble for speculative interests and has sent prices up. Present quotations of 21½c@22c a pound for crude is firm in a strong market.

China Wood Oil—Reflecting the sharp advances in linseed oil, wood oil has advanced to 23c@24c a pound and is firm at this figure. All drying oils have moved upward in sympathy.

Linseed Oil—Small supplies of both seed and oil in the hands of crushers and the fact that many of them are unable to handle all their regular business, has sent the car lot price of the oil up to $1.80 a gallon. The seed in the hands of crushers and the shipments en route are not large enough to materially affect the market position of the oil at this time. The real relief from the present shortage will come with the harvesting of the American seed. Demand is continuing brisk with consumers unable to satisfy their needs.

Animal Oils

The market is firmly held with some upward movements. Lard oil, red elaine and stearic acid are higher. The demand for export is very brisk for food oils.

Degras Oil—This product is reported dull with demand routine. Prices are unchanged. American stuff, F. O. B. works, in bulk is offered at 5½c a pound. On the spot 6c@6½c is quoted. For neutral, 15c@20c a pound, according to quality, is the figure.

Lard Oil—Prime edible is $2.75 a gallon. Prices are somewhat higher. For off-prime $1.45, for extra No. 1 $1.25 and for No. 1 $1.05 is quoted. Demand is good.

Fish Oils

The market is active with but few changes, although prices are well sustained. Menhaden and cod oils are higher.

Menhaden Oil—Reports from Baltimore of the limited catch of fish, coupled with a continued heavy demand, have sent the price up ten to fifteen cents during the week. For Southern crude at the mills, the price is 95c per gallon. White bleached winter is $1.15 a gallon and for yellow bleached $1.10.

The Color and Dyestuff Market

Current Spot Quotations of Coal-Tar Crudes, Intermediates and Colors Page 26.

MORE ACTIVITY IN DYESTUFFS

Consumers Buying for Future Requirements—Dye Bases and Dyewoods Scarce—Coal-Tar Crudes Held Tight and Spot Stocks Difficult to Locate

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Aniline Oil, 1c lb.
Xylol, pure, 5c gal.

Declined

a-Naphthylamine, 3c lb.
o-Toluidine, 5c lb.

Trend of The Market

		Today	Week Last	Month Last	Year Last
Benzol, C.P.	gal.	$.24	$.24	$.22	$.27½
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	.06½	.06½	.06½	.09¼
Phenol	lb.	.10	.10	.08	.48¾
Xylol, pure	gal.	.40	.35	.40	.46
Toluol, pure	gal.	.24	.24	.25	1.50
Aniline Oil	lb.	.22	.21	.20	.26½
Benzaldehyde, Tech.	lb.	.75	.75	.75	5.10
Betanaphthol, distilled	lb.	.45	.45	.45	.65
Paranitraniline	lb.	.95	.95	1.05	1.55
o-Toluidine	lb.	.35	.40	.40	1.10

The market continues active on practically all dye bases, dyewoods and coal-tar crudes. A number of intermediates have strengthened materially over the interval. Albumen, cutch, divi divi, archil and quebracho continue as leaders of the dye bases and dyewoods. The consumer-call for these materials is especially strong, and in some instances the volume of trading is restricted on account of light spot supplies. In certain instances stocks on the spot market are cleaned up, and the orders that are now placed are for shipment. This is true of divi divi, mangrove and archil. Crudes are held tight, and in many cases consumers have booked orders in advance. Stocks on spot are difficult to locate. Buying of intermediates is no longer limited to immediate requirements. This is notably true of para-toluidine, para-nitrotoluol and dianisidine. H acid has improved, and more activity is noted. Benzoate of soda has shown live spurts during the interval, and the undertone of the situation is somewhat stronger. Aniline oil is tightening up and is held firm by the majority of holders. Domestic colors continue to find a ready outlet.

Dye Bases and Dyewoods

Albumen—The demand for the Chinese egg for food purposes continues exceptionally strong and spot stuff in the open market is by no means sufficient to meet the demand. Light stocks hold the market close to $2.25 a pound, although lower figures are available among second hands. The technical is receiving a good call from both foreign and domestic consumers at $1.75 for shipment abroad, and $1.15@$1.25 for domestic use. Domestic blood is easy on spot, as supplies are more than sufficient to meet the requirements. Prices named in most quarters are from 55c@60c a pound, and without doubt this figure would fail to hold when real business is in store.

Archil—A strong call from consumers of archil continues throughout the trade. The heavy demand noted of late has practically cleaned up all stocks on spot, and the majority of orders that are now being placed are for shipment. Quotations are held firm at 15¾c@17¾c a pound for the double; 15c a pound for the triple, and 18c a pound for the concentrated.

Cutch—The situation seems to be somewhat firmer, with the demand constantly improving. Holders are maintaining their quotations at firm levels of 15c@16c a pound for the liquid; 15c@16c for the Rangoon in boxes, and 14c@15c for the tablet form.

Divi Divi—Importers say the market on divi divi is tight. Supplies on the open market are practically cleaned up, with the demand constantly improving. The call is heavy and large business is being booked on all forward positions. Quotations are held firm at $74@$80 a ton.

Fustic—The fustic market is active, with the inquiry concerning future business constantly improving. At the close, prices were 22c@27c for the solid; 28c@30c for the crystals; 13c@14c for the extract, and 12¼c@15c for the 51-degree liquid.

Logwood—The improvement recently noted on all logwood extract continues, and prices are holding at 20c@24c a pound for the solid; 25c@28c for the crystals; 11c@13½c for the twaddle, and 10¼c@10¾c a pound for the extract. Prices are $35@$40 for the sticks, and 3½c@5½c for the chips.

Mangrove—A tight condition continues to hold sway over the mangrove market. Importations are extremely light and, for this reason, stocks on spot are hard to locate. The majority of orders that are being placed are for shipment at $65@$70 a ton for the African, and $60@$65 for the South American variety.

Quebracho—Very little of this material is available on spot. Importers maintain that they have not been able to secure stocks. Prices named in most directions are nominal.

Coal-tar Crudes

Benzol—Offerings of benzol in the New York market are extremely light, and the demand is reported far in excess of the present stock on hand. Consumers now find it necessary to contract ahead. The majority of producers are sold ahead for some time to come, consequently stocks in second hands are difficult to locate. Large quantities are now quoted at 24c a gallon, by first hands, with prices for small quantities ranging close to 28c a gallon.

Naphthalene—The market closed a trifle easier on prime flake naphthalene, and offerings of spot were made freely at 6c@6½c a pound. From one or two directions an inside quotation of 8½c was heard. Quality and seller would be the determining factor. Supplies continue easy on the spot market, and are apparently sufficient to take care of considerable more business than is placed. On the ball material in the spot market, the prevailing condition is reported as steady, and prices are named by producers at former levels of 10½c a pound. In some quarters a lower figure than the above quotation was heard.

Phenol—Very little phenol is being offered in the New York market at this time, and for the most part quotations continue nominal at 9½c@11c a pound. Supplies on the open market of any great size are limited, and, due to the prevailing condition, an upward trend in price should not occasion surprise.

Toluol—Only small quantities of toluol have been offered in this market, and the price ranges from 24c@

30c for the pure, and 22c@26c for the commercial. The demand is strong from leading consumers and with supplies somewhat tighter, producers anticipate higher prices soon.

Xylol—Prices for spot xylol are named at high levels among first hands. The general condition of the local market appears to have improved in sympathy with the other crudes, and at the close spot stocks of xylol were scarce. Prices named were 45c@50c for the pure material, and 30c@35c for the commercial.

Cresylic Acid—Improvement has been noted on cresylic acid over the interval, especially for the foreign type which is finding a ready market among domestic consumers. The domestic variety is far from active. The 95-97 p c is holding at 85c a gallon; the 50 p c at 60c@65c a gallon, and the 20 p c at 40c@45c.

Intermediates

Acid H—Only a moderate volume of business has passed this week on H acid. The inquiry is steady and prices range from $1.75@$2.00 a pound, according to quantity. Supplies are still sufficient to take care of more business. Orders for export are placed at $1.50.

Acid Benzoic—A slight improvement has been noted in the demand for the refined and the crude, and closing prices for the high grade material of the refined variety were $1.00@$1.10. Plenty of stocks are available among holders at much lower levels, and an 80c figure continues to be heard in the trade. The crude type is not in especially good demand from consumers, and prices for the most part are easy at 65c a pound.

Aniline Oil—The market for aniline oil shows a decided improvement over last report, and the situation is rapidly tightening up. The demand has been good from all directions, and large orders were placed among consumers. Prices show an upward tendency, and among certain holders 23c prevails, but a 22c price is still easy to locate.

Aniline Salt—The demand for the salts continues to improve with the passing of each week. Supplies are still easy to locate in most directions, and for this reason low figures are heard in the trade. At the close it was reported that bids were made at 26c for quantities by leading factors in the market. Prices named in most directions are unchanged at former levels of 30c a pound.

Benzaldehyde—A quiet condition has prevailed on benzaldehyde and prices are easy at unchanged levels of 75c@85c a pound for the material with a trace of chlorine, while $1.15@$1.20 continues to prevail for the chlorine free. Supplies on spot are heavy, and as the demand is far from strong, lower figures than those named are without doubt within easy reach of the buyer.

Benzoate of Soda—More interest was shown by consumers of benzoate of soda during the week, and at the close large orders were reported. Although there has been no large accumulation of stocks during the lull, it appears that supplies are sufficient to meet the requirements for some time to come. Surplus stocks in second hands are easy at 80c a pound among certain holders, but producers for the most part are maintaining their figures at $1.00 and upwards.

Dianisidine—Importers and factors in the trade refuse to accept future orders at this time. Supplies on spot are extremely difficult to locate in most directions, and in many cases the orders placed are far in excess of the present supply. Eleven dollars was the prevailing quotation at the close.

Para-Toluidine—The call at this time is exceedingly keen from all directions, and in cases reported, stocks are sold ahead for some time to come. Large orders are reported from day to day, as well as numerous inquiries concerning future positions. Holders are maintaining their prices at steady and firm levels of $1.50@$1.60 a pound.

P-Nitrotoluol—An increasing number of inquiries, as well as orders for para-nitrotoluol have been noted, and apparently stocks on the open market are limited. In fact, in certain directions, the call has been so extraordinarily good, that the output is sold far ahead for some time. Quotations are firm at $1.15@$1.25 a pound among producers.

O-Toluidine—Considerable business has passed during the week on ortho-toluidine. Lower prices are named by leaders, following the lower cost in production. Supplies are still plentiful on spot or nearby in most directions, and are now quoted at 35c@40c a pound.

Alpha-Naphthylamine—Leading factors in the New York market report a very active week. Supplies appear to be sufficient on spot to take care of more business. Quotations have dropped to lower levels in certain hands, and at the close a 35c price was easy.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS MEET.

The Manufacturing Chemists Association met at India House, Hanover Square, New York, June 10, and elected the following officers: President, T. S. Grasselli; vice presidents, William H. Childs and H. H. S. Handy; treasurer, G. Wilbur Miller, and secretary, A. H. Weed. The executive committee was chosen as follows: Henry Howard, chairman; E. R. Grasselli, D. W. Jayne, Lancaster Morgan, J. D. Penrock, Charles L. Reese and A. C. Rosengarten. The tariff bills before Congress were discussed, and Henry Wigglesworth told the Association about conditions in the German chemical works and dye plants in the occupied zone.

N. J. ZINC CO'S PACIFIC COAST PLANS

The New Jersey Zinc Company of New York has established warehouses in San Francisco and Los Angeles from which its products will hereafter be distributed to its trade on the Pacific Coast. By this move the company has given tacit recognition to the Pacific Coast's growing importance as a trade center. Large stocks of zinc oxide, lithopone and other products of its manufacture are being shipped to warehouses in these cities for customers in Western States.

DYESTUFF NOTES

C. W. Turner, of the Newport Chemical Works, has been in New York for the past week.

The Calco Chemical Co. has moved its dyestuff offices to Bound Brook, N. J., to be near the plant.

The Atlantic Dyestuff Company, of Boston, is sending out a folder to mills interested in sulphur black made at their factory at Burrage, Mass.

Mr. Wagner of the Sandoz Chemical Works, Basle, Switzerland, is in New York, looking after the company's American interests and calling upon members of the trade who handle Swiss chemicals and dyestuffs.

The Foreign Markets

Imports and Exports of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, etc., pages 28 and 29.

BRITISH CLOSE QUININE CONTRACT

Manufacturers Make Arrangements for Regular Supplies for English Market—Japanese Camphor Advancing—Rhubarb, Castor Oil, Ipecac and Cardamoms Tending Upward in Price

(*Special Cable to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, June 17.—Manufacturers of quinine have effected an arrangement for regular supplies for the British market in conjunction with the large buyers for domestic use.

Three million ounces of quinine have just arrived from Java under Government control. A convention of Java and British planters ratified the agreement with British manufacturers for the substitution of crude quinine for cinchona bark, thereby economizing in freight. Japan secures one-tenth of the entire production. Citric and tartaric acids are higher, and a further advance in shellac is expected daily. Balsam Peru, cocaine and gentian root are easier.

There is an upward tendency in ipecac, cardamoms, rhubarb, castor oil, star anise oil, and several minor products which are in good demand and growing scarce. There is less inquiry for cocaine and salol. Prices are sagging on atropine, colombo root, lactic acid, phenazone and phenacetin.

Japanese camphor is higher.

BRITISH EXPORTS OF MORPHIA

The quantities and values of British-made morphia and morphia salts registered as exported from the United Kingdom in each year from 1911 to 1918, inclusive, were as follows:

	Quantity oz.	Value in Pounds
1911	208,546	81,808
1912	276,572	151,351
1913	406,154	193,354
1914	504,020	208,717
1915	295,572	200,734
1916	225,611	154,544
1917	124,593	114,193
1918	136,837	170,216

The principal countries to which these exports were consigned included Germany (prior to the outbreak of war), Russia, France, Japan, and (in 1917 and 1918) Canada.

STANDARD CHEMICAL CO.'S REPORT

Toronto, Canada, June 17.—The Standard Chemical Company's profits in 1918 were $846,702 compared with $563,123 in 1917. A reserve of $178,875 was set aside to protect the company against a fall in prices. The war has strengthened the company's financial position by more than $2,000,000, and though dividends again are suspended temporarily, it is expected that the strong position with which the company enters peace time will bring good results in future. Current assets have increased from $1,755,873 to $2,384,195 during the year, and current liabilities from $985,724 to $1,230,685, so that the working capital has more than doubled during the year.

SWISS CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS TO VISIT UNITED STATES IN AUGUST

Official Welcome Planned by American Government Officials—Visitors to Study Business Opportunities—Swiss Trade Restricted By War Measures

(*Special Correspondence to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Berne, Switzerland, June 1.—A party of 500 Swiss business men, manufacturers, exporters, scientists, artists and officials is being organized to visit the United States in August. The American consuls in Switzerland have been aiding the plan. The party will be welcomed officially at New York and United States government officials will accompany their visitors on their trip of inspection. They are going to America for the purpose of improving friendly relations between the two republics and to look for business opportunities. Swiss manufacturers are more or less excluded from the markets of Europe by war measures, or competition nursed by war, and they are already feeling the trade restrictions to such an extent that they feel they must make new business connections.

The circular sent to all prominent business men of Switzerland, inviting them to take part in the trip to America, says:

"As a result of the world war the Swiss people have to fight very hard for their economic existence, and a great many more economic battles we still have to fight. We are short of food and raw materials. Export difficulties are on the increase. The unemployment situation is alarming. Living in a land-locked country, absolutely dependent upon reciprocal trade, we are casting our eyes across the Atlantic upon the great free republic which is so incomparably more powerful, and richer in natural resources, than we are. Even during the war America lent a willing ear to our pleadings. Over there they learned to understand our situation. Europe excludes us and thus our trade is forced to move to oversea countries, principally to North America.

"Since the signing of the Armistice our economic situation has grown worse in many respects. Under the circumstances the chance of visiting America will be most welcome to you. Representatives of our government, delegates of trade associations and individual manufacturers will all go in a body. They are to explain the situation in Switzerland to the American people and ask them to take cognizance of our difficulties. We hope, by talking face to face with one another, we shall knit still closer the friendly relations between the peoples of the two republics."

The Society of Chemical Industry, Basle, Switzerland, made net profits of 9,610,000 francs in 1918, according to the company's annual report. The dividend was fixed at 27½ per cent. The capital stock kas raised from 12½ million to 15 million francs.

The National Association of Employers in the Chemical Industry has now a complete membership comprising every manufacturer in the industry. Sub-divisions of the association have been organized in every part of Germany. Dr. Frank, director of the United Chemical Factories of Mannheim, is the head of the national body.

REPORT ON GERMAN DYE SITUATION BY HENRY WIGGLESWORTH OF NEW YORK

Secretary of Commerce Redfield Gives out Summary of Conditions Investigated by Special Commissioner —Mr. Wigglesworth's Speech Before Manufacturing Chemists' Association

The dyestuff situation in Europe from both the production and merchandising viewpoints and as affecting our domestic industry, has just been made the subject of an oral report to the Secretary of Commerce and to the President of the Chemical Foundation by Henry Wigglesworth, returning from a 3 months' survey of conditions in Europe. As Trade Commissioner of the Department of Commerce, Mr. Wigglesworth visited England, France and Italy, Secretary of Commerce Redfield says:

"Mr. Wigglesworth expresses the opinion that the licensing system adopted by England, and under favorable consideration by France and Italy, meets satisfactorily conditions in the United States, inasmuch as it appears to offer an elastic method of meeting any unforeseen adverse conditions that may assail the home industry of each country.

"Mr. Wigglesworth says that the British have created a committee composed of representatives of the dye producers, consumers, and Board of Trade, all of whom will be jointly responsible through the committee for the issue of import licenses, if any are allowed. It is thought by him that the welfare of each of the three parties will thereby be automatically studied in each case prior to a decision, with equal privilege vested in each for a decisive vote."

The Commissioner further states that the address of President Wilson to Congress where he pointed out the need of appropriate legislation in regard to the dye industry attracts favorable attention abroad, particularly wherein the message says: "For the German chemical industry was and may well be again a thoroughly knit monopoly capable of exercising a competition of a peculiarly insidious and dangerous kind."

"The need of means to properly safeguard the home industry when discriminated against," reports Mr. Wigglesworth, "is therefore necessary and can hardly be a tariff or revenue question, since the security of the several nations during the war has shown incontrovertably the need of national independence in the chemical field—particularly as relates to competition not wholly of a strictly economic character."

The Commissioner emphasizes the fact that other nations recognize the close connection between the chemical industry and the production of poisonous gases for warfare. He was told that within 48 hours 90 per cent of the chemical producing facilities in Germany in 1913 could have been diverted from peace-time chemicals to the output of warfare gases and high explosives.

Speaking before the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, at India House, New York, last week, Mr. Wigglesworth said:

"Germany is still the dominating factor in the chemical industry today. During the war she had done her best to eliminate France and Belgium permanently from this business and she has succeeded in setting them back to such an extent that it will take them many years to recover—if they ever can.

"The initiative of these countries to a very great extent has been paralyzed by the war, and inertia, therefore, has set in. The enormous destruction carried on by the Germans, which they had so scientifically and thoroughly planned and which would have serious effects upon a highly organized people, was even more serious with the industry of these countries. In the case of these people, who are suffering from a lethargy produced by war, it will take time for individual initiative to assert itself.

"We cannot do better than adopt the method already working in England, which has been brought about by the foresight of the British Board of Trade, namely, that of the establishing of a dyes' committee, which would be composed of representatives of the producer and the consumer, with a Government official at the head. The duties of this commission would be to license and admit to the country only such dyes as are not manufactured in the country.

"If we do not adopt some licensing committee, then the wonderful progress that has been made in America during the war will be destroyed and the accomplishments which we have achieved will be threatened. We must realize that $25,000,000 worth of dyes must be used for every two and a half billion dollars' worth of textiles, and so important an industry cannot be destroyed."

JAVA'S CINCHONA OUTPUT IN 1918.

The report of the Government Cinchona Estate in Java, for the fourth quarter of 1918, shows that the serious drought continued till the middle of November. During the second half of this month the rains set in, but they were repeatedly cut short by rainless periods. Although the lengthy drought had an unfavorable effect on the nurseries, the young plants, on the whole, recovered soon after the rains set in. Attacks by louse and mite, however, were largely promoted by the dry weather..

The red spider spread itself on a large scale on account of the drought; in nurseries where this pest had never been observed before, seed beds were attacked.

The 1918 crop amounted to 1,028,677 kilos. Of this, 304,355 kilos were delivered to Bandoeng Quinine Factory, while stock in Java totalled 722,322 kilos.

CHINESE BUY JAVA PEPPER

Batavia, Java, April 15—The market report of Hermans, Marsman & Co., says the pepper market has been very dull, especially from the side of exporters who showed very little interest in the product. Owing to the delay in telegrams, they missed all contact with their oversea connections. For August-October delivery about 8,000 piculs of Lampong were bought by some Chinese speculators at Fl. 38 to Fl. 39 per picul. Arrivals from Sumatra are still increasing and there are rumors that this year's crop will be a big one. The market closed with sellers at Fl. 37 and buyers at one guilder lower.

For Java citronella oil, prices are advancing a little and some business has been done at Fl. 2.90 and 2.95 including drum, minimum geraniol 85 per cent. The importation of the galvanized iron drums used for this oil is still difficult, and prices are very high.

FINANCIAL SITUATION IN EUROPE

Discussing the present financial position of Europe, "American Goods and Foreign Markets," the semi-monthly review of export trade conditions of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, says, in its current issue: "However abnormal may be the present sale abroad of the goods of the United States, it is an abnormality which will probably continue for some little time; and readjustment, when it does come will not restore pre-war conditions. The economic changes which the war has brought about will not be obliterated by a resumption of full-scale production by the industries of Europe. A large American export trade is a definite and continuing factor in the world's affairs."

Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Pharmaceutical Products

Acetanilid, C.P., bbls., blk.	lb.	.35	— .37
Acetone	lb.	.13½	— .15
Acetphenetidin	lb.	2.25	— 2.40
Aconitine, Sulph., ¼-oz. vialsea.		—	— 2.55
Adeps Lanae, hydrous	lb.	—	— .25
Anhydrous	lb.	—	— .30
Alcohol 188 proof	gal.	—	— 4.90
190 proof, U.S.P.	gal.	—	— 4.95
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	gal.	—	— 5.00
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.	gal.	1.20	— 1.22
97 p.c.	gal.	1.22	— 1.23
Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	.38	— .42
188 proof	gal.	.42	— .44
Aldehyde	lb.	1.25	— 1.45
Alum, U.S.P., powd.	lb.	.95	— .96
Aluminum (see Heavy Chemicals)	lb.	—	— —
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	lb.	.65	— .70
Benzoate, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 4.00
Bichromate, C. P.	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Bromide, gran., bulk	lb.	.54	— .55
Carb.Dom.U.S.kegs, powd.	lb.	.12	— .12½
Chloride U.S.P.	lb.	.24	— .25
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.10	— 2.15
Iodide	lb.	4.65	— 4.80
Molybdate, Pure	lb.	—	— 4.15
Nitrate, cryst., C. P.	lb.	.25	— .26
Gran.	lb.	—	— .54
Oxalate, Pure	lb.	.83	— .85
Persulphate	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb.	.50	— .60
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	.80	— .85
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums.gal.		3.50	— 4.00
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	lb.	.18	— .20
Needle powder	lb.	.11	— .12
Sulphate, 16-17 per cent free sulphur	lb.	.35	— .74
Antipyrine, bulk	lb.	15.00	—15.50
Apomorphine Hydrochloride	oz.	—	—32.80
Argols	lb.	.08	— .12
Arsenic, red	lb.	.40	— .42
White	lb.	.08	— .08½
Aspirin	lb.	.75	— .85
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz. v.	oz.	—	—40.00
Sulphate, U.S.P., 1-oz.v.	oz.	—	—25.00
Barbital	oz.	—	— 2.25
Barium Carb. prec., pure	lb.	.28	— .29
*Chlorate, pure	lb.	.50	— .60
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	—	— 3.30
St. Thomas	gal.	3.70	— 3.80
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)			
Benzol, See Coal Tar Crudes			
Benzonaphthol	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Berberine, Sulphate, 1-oz.c.v.	oz.	2.50	— 3.00
Beta Naphthol (see Intermediates)			
Bismuth Ammon. Citr.,U.S.P.	lb.	4.30	— 4.35
Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	4.00	— 4.05
Oxide, pd.	lb.	4.10	— 4.15
Oxychloride	lb.	3.50	— 3.55
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.35
Subbenzoate	lb.	4.70	— 4.75
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 3.50
Subgallate	lb.	—	— 3.50
Subiodide	lb.	—	— 5.60
Subnitrate	lb.	—	— 3.20
Subsalicylate	lb.	—	— 3.90
Tannate	lb.	—	— 3.10
Borax, in bbls., crystals	lb.	.07½	— .08
Crystals, U.S.P., Kegs	lb.	.08	— .08¼
Bromides, See Potass. Brom., etc.			
Bromine, tech., bulk	lb.	—	— .55
Cadmium Bromide, crystals	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.40
Metal sticks	lb.	1.40	— 1.45

*Nominal.

Conserve:—

GLYCERINE

By using:—

NULOMOLINE "T.P."

And save money.

All users of Glycerine should study the many advantages of Nulomoline "T.P."

Manufactured by:

THE NULOMOLINE COMPANY

Distributed by:

W. J. BUSH & CO., Inc.

100 William Street, New York City

Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb.	6.75	— 7.00
Hydrobromide	lb.	10.70	—12.00
Citrated, U.S.P.	lb.	6.75	— 7.00
Phosphate	lb.	14.00	—15.00
Sulphate	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Calcium Glycerophosphate	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Hypophosphite, 100 lbs.	lb.	.90	— .95
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.10
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.21	— .23
Sulphocarbolate	lb.	.85	— .90
Calomel, see Mercury.			
Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls. bk.	lb.	—	— 2.50
Square of 4 ounces	lb.	—	— —
16's in 1-lb carton	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
24's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
32's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	—	— —
Japan refined, 2½ lb. slabs	lb.	2.55	— 2.60
Monobromated, bulk	lb.	3.75	— 3.80
Caramel	lb.	.94	— .95
Casein, C. P.	lb.	.45	— .49
Castor Oil, AA bbls.	lb.	—	— .21
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	—	— .80
Chalk, prec. light, English	lb.	.05½	— .07
Heavy	lb.	.04	— .06
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P. crystals, drums incl'd 100lb. lots	lb.	—	— 1.00
Chloroform, drums, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .30
Cinchonidin, Alk. crystals	oz.	—	— 1.06
Chrysarobin, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 5.00
Cinchonine, 1Ak., crystals	oz.	—	— .61
Sulphate	oz.	—	— .35
Citrates, See Iron Citrate, etc.			
Cocaine, Hydrochl. gran.	oz.	—	— 9.50
cryst., bulk	oz.	—	— 9.75
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	—	— .47
Cases, fingers	lb.	.49	— .50
Codeine, Alk., Bulk	oz.	—	—11.15
Nitrate, Bulk	oz.	—	—10.00
Phosphate, Bulk	oz.	—	— 8.35
Sulphate, Bulk	oz.	—	— 8.90
Cod Liver Oil, New'd	bbls.	80.00	—85.00
Norwegian	bbl.	130.00	—135.00
Collodion, U.S.P.	lb.	.35	— .37
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury.			
Coumarin, refined	lb.	6.50	— 6.75
Cream of Tartar, cryst. U.S.P.	lb.	.53	— .55
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	.53	— .55
Creosote, U. S. P.	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Carbonate	lb.	—	— 8.25
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb.	.22	— .25
Dionin	oz.	16.00	—16.10
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.	lb.	2.80	— 3.00
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 2.00
Hydrochloride, U.S.P.	oz.	34.00	—35.00
15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 1.35
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)			
Ether, U.S.P., Conc.	lb.	—	— .19
Washed	lb.	—	— .26
Nitrous, conc.	lb.	1.10	— 1.11
U.S.P., 1880	lb.	—	— .34
Anaesthesia	lb.	—	— .23

Eucalyptol, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.15
Formaldehyde	lb.	—	— .20
Gelatin, silver	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
*Gold	lb.	—	— —
Glycerin, C P.,			
Drums and bbls. added	lb.	.20	— .21
C. P. in cans	lb.	—	— .23
Dynamite, drums included	lb.	—	— .19
Saponifications, loose	lb.	.13	— .14
Soap Lye, loose	lb.	.12	— .13
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	—	—15.00
Crystals	lb.	—	—17.00
Carbonate	lb.	—	—16.00
Guarana	lb.	—	— .85
Haarlem Oil, dom.	gross	—	— 3.75
Heramethylenetetramine	lb.	—	— .90
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots			
4-oz. bottles	gross	—	— 7.25
12-oz. bottles	gross	—	—16.25
16-oz. bottles	gross	—	—19.25
Hydroquinone, bulk	lb.	2.20	— 2.25
Iodides, See Potass. Iodide, etc.			
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	4.25	— 4.30
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk	lb.	—	— 5.00
Crystals	lb.	—	— 5.55
Iron Citrate, U.S.P., VIII.	lb.	—	— 1.28
and Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.13
Green scales, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.41
Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.08
Pyrophosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.13
*Kamala, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 4.50
Lanolin, hydrous, cans U.S.P.	lb.	.24	— .25
Anhydrous. cans	lb.	.34	— .35
Lead Iodide, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 2.95
Licorice, U. S. P., Mass.	lb.	.67½	— .68
*Sticks, bdls. Corigliano	lb.	.83	— .84
Lithium Carbonate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Citrate	lb.	—	— 2.50
Lupulin	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Lycopodium, U.S.P.	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Magnesium Carb. U.S.P. bbls.	lb.	.12	— .12½
Glycerophosphate	lb.	—	— 4.35
Hyphophosphite	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.85
Oxide, tins light	lb.	—	— 1.10
Peroxide, cans	lb.	—	— 2.15
Salicylate	lb.	.50	— .55
Sulphate, Epsom Salt, tech. 100-lbs.		—	— 2.25
U.S.P. 100-lbs.		—	— 2.50
Manganese Glycerophos	lb.	3.25	— 3.35
Hypophosphite, U.S.P., VIII	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.85
Peroxide	lb.	.75	— .80
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	—	— .55
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Mercury, flasks, 75 lb.	ea.	92.00	—93.00
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— 1.17
Blue Mass	lb.	—	— .78
Powdered	lb.	—	— .80
Blue Ointment, 30 p.c.	lb.	—	— .76
50 p.c.	lb.	—	— 1.06
Calomel, Amer.	lb.	—	— 1.59
Corrosive Sublimate cryst.	lb.	—	— 1.48
Powdered, Granular	lb.	—	— 1.43
Iodide, Green	lb.	—	— 3.88
Red	lb.	—	— 3.98
Yellow	lb.	—	— 3.88
Red Precipitate	lb.	—	— 1.75
Powdered	lb.	—	— 1.85
White Precipitate	lb.	—	— 1.88
Powdered	lb.	—	— 1.93
with chalk	lb.	—	— .78
Methyl salicylate	lb.	—	— .35
Methylene Blue, medicinal	lb.	—	—12.00
Milk, powdered	lb.	.16	— .19
Mirbane Oil, refined, drums	lb.	.13	— .15
Morphine, Acet. bulk	oz.	—	—10.80
Sulphate, bulk	oz.	—	—10.80
Diacetyl. Hydcl., 5-oz. cansoz.		14.00	—14.20
Ethyl Hydcl.	oz.	16.00	—16.10
Naphthalene, See Coal Tar Products.			
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate	lb.	.16	— .18
Sulphate	lb.	.27	— .29
Olive Oil, See Oils, Pg. 27			
Opium, cases, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 9.00
Granular	lb.	14.50	—15.00
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	12.00	—12.50
Oxgall, pure U.S.P.	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Papain	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P.	gal.	3.10	— 3.60
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.33	— .34
Petrolatum, light amber bbls.	lb.	.05½	— .06
Cream White	lb.	.07	— .08
Lily White	lb.	.09¼	— .10
Snow White	lb.	.13	— .13½

*Nominal

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Phenolphthalein	lb.	3.00	— 3.10
Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	—	— .40
Red	lb.	—	— .75
Pilocarpine	oz.	—	— 9.50
Podophyllin	lb.	6.00	— 6.25
Potassium acetate	lb.	—	— 1.00
Bicarbonate, U.S.P.	lb.	.27	— .30
Bisulphate	lb.	.45	— .60
C. P.	lb.	.75	— .85
Bromide Crystals, bulk	lb.	.55	— .56
Granulated	lb.	.50	— .51
Chlorate	lb.	.25	— .27
Chromate, crystals, yellow, tech. 1-lb. c. b. 10	lb.	—	— .75
Citrate, bulk, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.84
Glycerophosphate, 75%	oz.	1.75	— 1.80
Hypophosphite, bulk	oz.	1.95	— 2.00
Iodide, bulk	lb.	3.25	— 3.30
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	— 1.00
Permanganate, U.S.P.	lb.	.50	— .55
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	1.11	— 1.16
Tartrate, powdered	lb.	—	— 1.25
Procaine, oz. bottles		7.00	— 7.50
¼ gr. bottles		1.50	— 1.60
Quicksilver, See Mercury			
Quinine Sulph., 100-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .80
1-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .88
Second Hands, Java	oz.	.88	— .90
Second Hands, American	oz.	.90	— .93
Bisulphate, 100-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .80
Alkaloid	oz.	—	— 1.17
Acetate	oz.	—	— 1.17
Benzoate	oz.	—	— 1.17
Citrate	oz.	—	— 1.17
Dihyd'chloride	oz.	—	— 1.17
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	— 1.07
Hypophosphite	oz.	—	— 1.17
Phosphate	oz.	—	— 1.07
Salicylate	oz.	—	— 1.07
Tannate	oz.	—	— .80
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins	oz.	—	— 1.06
Sulphate, tins	oz.	—	— .70
Resorcin crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	7.00	— 7.25
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs.	lb.	—	— .43
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	—	— .43
Rosewater, triple	lb.	11.50	—12.00
Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
U.S.P., Insoluble	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Salicin, bulk	lb.	30.00	—30.50
Salol, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.75	— .85
Santonin, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	49.00	—49.25
Powdered	lb.	49.50	—49.75
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.	lb.	—	— .33½
Silver nitrate, 500 oz. lots	oz.	.65	— .67
Soap, Castile, white, pure	lb.	.42	— .50
Powd. U.S.P., bbls.	lb.	.44	— .45
Marseilles, white	lb.	.19	— .20
Green, pure	lb.	.17	— .18
Ordinary	lb.	.15	— .16
Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P., gran.	lb.	.25	— .29
Benzoate, gran. U.S.P.	lb.	.80	— .85
Bicarb, U.S.P., powd., bbls.	lb.	.03¼	— .04
Bromide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.50	— .51
Cacodylate	oz.	—	— 1.40
Chlorate, U.S.P. 8th Rev. crystals, c.b. 10	lb.	—	— .40
Granular, c.b. 10	lb.	—	— .42
Citrate, U.S.P., CrystVIII	lb.	—	— 1.15
Granular, U.S.P. IX	lb.	—	— 1.30
Cyanide 96-98	lb.	.30	— .35
Glycerophosphate, crystals	lb.	2.15	— 2.20
Hypophosphite, U.S.P.	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.90
Peroxide	lb.	.35	— .40
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran.	lb.	—	— .13
Recryst.	lb.	.17	— .18
Dried	lb.	.25	— .26
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .35
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt)	lb.	.01¾	— .01½
Strontium Brom. Cryst, blk.	lb.	.50	— .51
Carbonate, pure	lb.	.40	— .45
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.50
Nitrate	lb.	.25	— .26
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	.50	— .55
Strychnine Alkd., cryst.	oz.	—	— 1.80
Acetate	oz.	—	— 1.80
Nitrate	oz.	—	— 1.80
Sulphate, crystals, bulk	oz.	—	— 1.40
Sugar of Milk, Powdered	lb.	.48	— .49
Sulphonal, 100-oz. lots		1.15	— 1.20
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	16.00	—16.75
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	13.00	—14.00
Sulphur, roll, bbls.	100 lbs.	—	— 2.75
Flour, com'l	100 lbs.	—	— 2.85
Flowers	100 lbs.	—	— 3.00
Precip., U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .15

*Nominal

WHERE TO BUY

1892 CHEMICALS and DYESTUFFS 1919

French Prussiates

ALEX. C. FERGUSSON. JR.
450 Chestnut Street Philadelphia

Tartar Emetic, tech	lb.	.67	— .67½
U.S.P.	lb.	.73	— .73½
Terpin Hydrate	lb.	—	— .55
Theobromine Alkaloid	lb.	—	—16.00
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	6.50	— 6.75
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	13.00	—13.25
Tin, bichloride, bbls.	lb.	.28	— .29
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.	lb.	—	— .75
Toluol. See Coal Tar Crudes.			
Turpentine, Venice, True	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Artificial	lb.	.12½	— .13
Spirits, see Naval Stores.			
Vanillin	oz.	—	— .65
Veronal (See Barbital)			
Witch Hazel, Ext., dble dist., bbl.	gal.	—	— 1.15
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.21	— .22
Chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	— .50
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 4.00
Metallic, C. P.	lb.	.45	— .75
Oxide, U.S.P., bbls.	lb.	.22	— .23
Stearate	lb.	.38	— .42

Acids

Acetic, 28 p.c.	lb.	.02¾	— .03
Glacial	lb.	—	— .11½
Acetyl-salicylic	lb.	.75	— .85
Benzoic, from gum	lb.	—	— —
U.S.P., ex toluol	lb.	.80	— .85
Boric, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.13½	— .14
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.13½	— .14
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Camphoric	lb.	6.00	— 6.20
Carbolic cryst., U.S.P., drs.	lb.	.09½	— .10
1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	— .18
5-lb. bottle	lb.	—	— .16
50 to 100-lb. tins	lb.	—	— .12
Liquid, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .15
Crude, 25%	gal.	.24	— .31
Chromic, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Chrysophanic	lb.	—	— 5.00
Citric, crystals, bbls.	lb.	—	— .98
Powdered	lb.	—	— .98½
Second hands	lb.	.98	— 1.02
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c.	gal.	1.15	— 1.25
Formic, 75 p.c., tech	lb.	.36½	— .38
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Glycerophosphoric, 25 p.c.	lb.	—	— 2.50
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1,150	oz.	—	— .19
Hydrofluoric, 48 p.c. C.P.	lb.	.11	— .11½
Hydrosilicofluoric, 10 p.c. tech.	lb.	.40	— .45
20 p.c. tech.	lb.	.50	— .60
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
U.S.P., 10 p.c.	lb.	.60	— .65
Lactic, U.S.P., VIII	lb.	—	— 2.20
U.S.P., IX	lb.	—	— 2.40
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	—	— 8.50
Muriatic 20 deg. carboys	lb.	.01¼	— .01½
Nitric, 42 deg. carboys	lb.	.07	— .08
Nitro Muriatic	lb.	.20	— .23
Oleic, purified	lb.	.23	— .28
Oxalic, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.24	— .25
Picric, kegs	lb.	.35	— .40
Phosphoric, 85-88p.c.syr.U.S.P.	lb.	.32	— .33
50 p.c. tech.	lb.	.21½	— .23½
Pyrogallic, resublimed	lb.	2.30	— 2.35
Crystals, bottles	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.08	— .10
Technical	gal.	.12	— .13½
Salicylic, Bulk, U.S.P.	lb.	.22½	— .25
Sulphuric, C.P.	lb.	.08	— .09
*Sulphurous	lb.	.06	— .06½
Tannic, technical	lb.	.60	— .75
U.S.P., bulk	lb.	—	— 1.25
Tartaric Crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	.82	— .86½
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	.82	— .86½
Trichloracetic, U.S.P.	lb.	4.40	— 4.50

*Nominal.

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter	lb.	9.50	—10.00
Tech. Artificial	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Free from chlorine	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Sweet	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Peach Kernel	lb.	.42	— .45
Amber, crude	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Rectified	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Anise, U.S.P.	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Bay, N. F.	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Bergamot	lb.	5.25	— 5.40
Synthetic	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
*Bois de Rose	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Cade	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Cajuput, bottle Native, cs.	lb.	.75	— .80
Camphor, By-Products	lb.	.12	— .14
Japanese, white	lb.	.22	— .25
Caraway, Rectified	lb.	6.75	— 7.00
Cassia, 75-80 p.c.	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Lead, Free	lb.	2.15	— 2.25
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	2.55	— 2.65
Cedar Leaf	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Cedar Wood, light	lb.	.22	— .24
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	23.00	—24.00
Citronella, Native	lb.	.46	— .48
Java	lb.	.65	— .70
Cloves, can	lb.	2.20	— 2.25
Bottles	lb.	2.30	— 2.35
Copaiba, U.S.P.	lb.	.85	— .90
Coriander U.S.P.	lb.	—	—50.00
Cubebs, U.S.P.	lb.	8.00	— 8.25
Cumin	lb.	—	— 9.00
Erigeron	lb.	9.50	—10.00
Eucalyptus, Australian, U.S.P.	lb.	.50	— .52
Fennel, sweet, U.S.P.	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Geranium, Rose Algerian	lb.	10.00	—11.00
Bourbon (Reunion)	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Turkish	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Ginger	lb.	7.00	— 7.50
Gingergrass	lb.	—	— 3.25
Hemlock	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Twice rect.	lb.	8.00	— 9.00
Wood	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Lavender Flowers, U.S.P.	lb.	7.50	— 7.75
Garden	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Spike	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Lemon, U.S.P.	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Lemongrass, Native	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Limes, Expressed	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Distilled	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Linaloe	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
*Mustard, natural	lb.	—	—32.00
Artificial	lb.	10.75	—11.00
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	—	—100.00
Petale	lb.	—	—120.00
Artificial	lb.	15.00	—30.00
Nutmeg, U.S.P.	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Orange, bitter	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Sweet, West Indian	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Italian	lb.	2.75	— 2.80
Origanum, Imitation	lb.	.45	— .50
Orris Concrete	oz.	5.00	— 5.25
Patchouli	lb.	18.00	—20.00
Pennyroyal, domestic	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Imported	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Peppermint, tins	lb.	8.50	— 9.00
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	9.50	— 9.75
Bottles	lb.	9.50	—10.00
Petit Grain, So. America	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
French	lb.	7.50	— 8.25
Pinus Sylvestris	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Pumilio	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Rose, French	oz.	20.00	—22.00
Artificial	oz.	2.50	— 3.50
Rosemary, French, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Safrol	lb.	—	— .60
Sandalwood, East India	lb.	—	—11.00
West Indies	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Sassafras, natural	lb.	1.85	— 1.95
Artificial	lb.	.41	— .42
Savin	lb.	6.00	— 7.00
Spearmint	lb.	10.00	—11.00
Spruce	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Tansy, Amer.	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Thyme, red, French, U.S.P.	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
White, French	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Wintergreen, sweet birch	lb.	5.25	— 5.50
Synthetic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	—	— .35
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Wormwood, Dom.	lb.	6.00	— 6.25
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	17.00	—18.00
Manila	lb.	35.00	—40.00
Artificial	lb.	—	—12.00

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

OLEORESINS

Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	10.00	—11.00
Capsicum, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Cubeb	lb.	7.50	— 7.75
Ginger	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
*Malefern	lb.	16.00	—16.50
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
*Orris, domestic	lb.	—	—20.00
Imported	lb.	20.00	—21.00
*Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Pepper, black	lb.	—	— 7.00

Crude Drugs

MISCELLANEOUS

Agar, Agar, See Isinglass.			
No. 1	lb.	.75	— .78
No. 2	lb.	.72	— .75
No. 3	lb.	.67	— .70
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.40	— .45
Sweet	lb.	.45	— .50
Meal	lb.	.50	— .55
Ambergris, black	oz.	—	—10.00
Grey	lb.	—	—25.00
Areca Nuts	lb.	.25	— .27
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Burgundy Pitch, Dom.	lb.	.07½	— .08
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Russian, whole	lb.	—	— 2.75
Powdered	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Charcoal Willow, powdered	lb.	.05½	— .07
Wood, powdered	lb.	.04	— .05
Civet	oz.	3.00	— 3.20
Colocynth, Apples, Trieste	lb.	.30	— .35
Pulp, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .35
Spanish Apples	lb.	.45	— .55
Cuttlefish Bones, Trieste	lb.	.60	— .65
Jewelers, large	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Small	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
French	lb.	.55	— .60
Dragon's Blood, Mass.	lb.	.35	— .40
Reeds	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Ergot, Russian	lb.	3.25	— 3.40
Spanish	lb.	3.25	— 3.40
Grains of Paradise	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Hops, N. Y., 1918, prime	lb.	.50	— .52
Pacific Coast, 1918, prime	lb.	.52	— .55
Isinglass, American	lb.	.80	— .81
*Russian	lb.	—	—10.00
See Agar Agar			
Kola Nuts, West Indies	lb.	.18	— .20
Honey, Calif.	lb.	.22	— .24
Manna, large flake	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Small flake	lb.	.70	— .72
Moss, Iceland	lb.	.21	— .23
Irish	lb.	.12	— .14
Musk, pods, Cab	oz.	12.00	—12.40
Tonquin	oz.	25.00	—26.00
Grain, Cab	oz.	18.50	—19.00
Tonquin	lb.	40.00	— 43.00
*Synthetic	lb.	30.00	—30.10
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.07½	— .08
Powdered	lb.	.13	— .14
Poppy Heads	lb.	—	— 1.28
Sandalwood	lb.	.50	— .55
Ground	lb.	.55	— .60
Scammony, resin	lb.	2.95	— 3.20
Powdered	lb.	3.05	— 3.30
Spermaceti, blocks	lb.	.30	— .31
Storax, liquid cases	lb.	—	— 1.65
Tamarinds, bbls.	lb.	.12½	— .13
Kegs	per keg	—	— 6.25

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.45	— .46
South American	lb.	.60	— .65
Fir, Canada	lb.	8.50	— 9.00
Oregon	gal.	1.50	— 1.60
Peru	lb.	3.40	— 3.50
Tolu	lb.	1.40	— 1.50

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.28	— .30
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.17	— .21
*Bayberry	lb.	.18	— .20
Blackhaw, of root	lb.	.55	— .60
of Tree	lb.	.35	— .40
Buckthorn	lb.	.23	— .24
Calisaya	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.18½	— .20
Cascarilla, quills	lb.	.24	— .25
Siftings	lb.	.12	— .13
Chestnut	lb.	.10	— .10½

*Nominal

WHERE TO BUY

Antoine Chiris Co.
NEW YORK
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS
ESSENTIAL OILS
SYNTHETIC CHEMICALS

Cinchona, red quills	lb.	.65	— .73
Broken	lb.	.50	— .55
*Yellow "quills"	lb.	—	—
*Broken	lb.	.70	— .75
*Loxa, pale, bs	lb.	—	—
*Powdered, boxes	lb.	—	—
*Maracaibo, yellow, powd.	lb.	—	—
Condurango	lb.	—	— .10
Cotton Root	lb.	.19	— .20
Cramp (true)	lb.	.45	— .50
Cramp (so-called)	lb.	.10	— .11
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.09½	— .10
Elm, grinding	lb.	.15	— .18
Select bdls.	lb.	.20	— .24
Hemlock	lb.	.07	— .08
Lemon Peel	lb.	.10	— .10½
Mezereon	lb.	.22	— .23
Oak, red	lb.	.08	— .09
White	lb.	.08	— .09
*Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.17	— .20
Malaga, Sweet	lb.	.12	— .13
Trieste, sweet	lb.	.10	— .12
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.18	— .20
Northern	lb.	.18	— .20
Pomegranate of Root	lb.	.26	— .28
of Fruit	lb.	.25	— .28
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.30	— .32
Select	lb.	.40	— .45
Simaruba	lb.	.75	— .80
Soap, whole	lb.	.12	— .14
Cut	lb.	.24	— .25
Crushed	lb.	.21	— .22
Wahoo, of Root	lb.	—	— .55
of Tree	lb.	.23	— .24
Willow, Black	lb.	.06	— .07
White	lb.	.16	— .17
White Pine Rossed	lb.	.07	— .08
White Poplar	lb.	.07	— .08
Wild Cherry	lb.	.11	— .22
Witch Hazel	lb.	.08	— .09

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.55	— .56
St. Ignatius	lb.	.30	— .32
St. John's Bread	lb.	.29	— .30
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	—	— 1.50
Para	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Surinam	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	4.25	— 5.50
Cuts	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Bourbon	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
South American	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Tahiti, White Label	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Green Label	lb.	1.40	— 1.50

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
XX	lb.	1.34	— 1.39
Powdered	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
*Fish	lb.	—	— .85
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.40	— .45
*Juniper	lb.	.12	— .13
Laurel	lb.	.08	— .10
Poke	lb.	.14	— .15
Prickly Ash	lb.	.11	— .11½
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.14	— .16
Sloe	lb.	.40	— .42

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	.59	— .60
Powdered	lb.	.85	— .95
Borage	lb.	.59	— .69
Calendula Petals	lb.	—	— 2.75
Chamomile, German	lb.	—	—
Hungarian type	lb.	.45	— .50
Roman	lb.	.60	— .65
Spanish	lb.	—	— .45
Clover Tops	lb.	.11	— .12
Dogwood	lb.	.17	— .18
Elder	lb.	.32	— .35
Insect, open	lb.	.35	— .37
*Closed	lb.	.45	— .48
Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.	.30	— .32
Powd. Flowers	lb.	.45	— .46
*Kousso	lb.	—	— .60
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.24	— .25
Select	lb.	.30	— .35

*Nominal.

Linden, with leaves	lb.	.35	— .37
Without Leaves	lb.	.65	— .70
Malva, blue	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Black	lb.	.55	— .60
Mullein	lb.	1.79	— 1.80
Orange	lb.	1.95	— 2.00
Poppy, red	lb.	.95	— 1.10
Rosemary	lb.	.69	— .70
Saffron, American	lb.	.33	— .34
Valencia	lb.	13.25	—13.50
Tilia (see Linden)			

GUMS

Aloes, Barbados	lb.	.98	— 1.08
Cape	lb.	.13	— .15
Curacao, cases	lb.	.08	— .09
Socotrine, whole	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	—	— 1.10
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	1.46	— 1.53
Powdered	lb.	1.49	— 1.53
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.50	— .51
*Seconds	lb.	—	— —
Sorts Amber	lb.	.14½	— .15
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 4.50
Powdered	lb.	—	— 5.50
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	.80	— 1.00
Sumatra	lb.	.35	— .37
Camphor, ref.	lb.	2.55	— 2.60
Catechu	lb.	.11	— .15
Chicle, Mexican	lb.	—	— 1.25
Euphorbium	lb.	.28	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .40
Galbanum	lb.	1.38	— 1.45
Gamboge	lb.	1.95	— 2.05
Guaiac	lb.	—	— 1.00
Hemlock	lb.	.83	— .90
Kino	lb.	.49	— .59
Mastic	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Myrrh, Select	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Sorts	lb.	.70	— .75
Siftings	lb.	—	— .50
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.15	— .16
Tears	lb.	.18	— .20
Sandarac	lb.	.50	— .55
*Senegal, picked	lb.	—	— —
Sorts	lb.	—	— —
Spruce	lb.	.63	— .72
Styrax, Art. cases	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
*Thus, per bbl.	280 lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Tragacanth, Aleppo first	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Seconds	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
*Thirds	lb.	2.75	— 2.95
*Turkey, firsts	lb.	—	— —
*Seconds	lb.	—	— —
Thirds	lb.	—	— —

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite	lb.	.60	— .70
Balmony	lb.	.11	— .13
Bay, true	lb.	—	— —
Belladonna	lb.	—	— .45
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb.	.12	— .14
Buchu, short	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
*Long	lb.	—	— —
Cannabis, true, imported	lb.	—	— —
American	lb.	.29	— .55
Catnip	lb.	.15	— .16
Chestnut	lb.	.06	— .07
Chiretta	lb.	.39	— .40
Coca, Huanuco	lb.	—	— —
Truxillo	lb.	.70	— .75
Coltsfoot	lb.	.18	— .19
Conium	lb.	.29	— .32
Corn Silk	lb.	.12	— .14
Damiana	lb.	—	— .14
Deer Tongue	lb.	.14	— .15
Digitalis, Domestic	lb.	.25	— .30
Imported	lb.	.30	— .32
Eucalyptus	lb.	.10	— .11
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.15	— .16
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.09	— .11
Henbane, German	lb.	—	— —
*Russian	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Domestic	lb.	—	— .65
Henna	lb.	.33	— .35
Horehound	lb.	.14	— .16
Jaborandi	lb.	—	— .45
Laurel	lb.	.09½	— .10
Life Everlasting	lb.	.10	— .11
Liverwort	lb.	.21	— .25
Lobelia	lb.	.14	— .15
Matico	lb.	.25	— .26
*Marjoram, German	lb.	—	— —
French	lb.	.46	— .47
Motherwort herb	lb.	.16	— .17
Patchouli	lb.	.76	— .83
Pennyroyal	lb.	.18	— .20
Peppermint, American	lb.	.26	— .29
Pichi	lb.	.11	— .12
Prince's Pine	lb.	.25	— .30

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Plantain	lb.	.12	— .14
Pulsatilla	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.10	— .11
Rose, red	lb.	1.25	— 1.28
Rosemary	lb.	.14	— .15
Rue	lb.	—	— .65
Sage, Austrian, stemless	lb.	—	— —
*Grinding	lb.	—	— —
Greek, stemless	lb.	.10	— .11
Spanish	lb.	.09½	— .10
Savory	lb.	.20½	— .21
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Half Leaf	lb.	.70	— .80
Siftings	lb.	.30	— .32
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .45
Tinnevelly	lb.	.13	— .20
Pods	lb.	.10	— .12
Skullcap, Western	lb.	.40	— .45
Spearmint American	lb.	.20	— .22
Squaw Vine	lb.	.27	— .30
Stramonium	lb.	.20	— .22
Tansy	lb.	.10	— .11
Thyme, Spanish	lb.	.11	— .11½
French	lb.	.14	— .14½
Uva Ursi	lb.	.08	— .10
Witch Hazel	lb.	.06½	— .08
Wormwood imported	lb.	.14	— .17
Yerba Santa	lb.	.10	— .12

ROOTS

Aconite, U.S.P.	lb.	.50	— .55
German	lb.	—	— —
Alkanet	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Althea, cut	lb.	.70	— .75
Whole	lb.	.35	— .40
Angelica American	lb.	.37	— .48
Imported	lb.	.59	— .69
Arnica	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Arrowroot, American	lb.	—	— .10
Bermuda	lb.	—	— .60
St. Vincent	lb.	.21	— .22
Bamboo Brier	lb.	.10	— .12
Bearsfoot	lb.	.09	— .10
Belladonna	lb.	.60	— .65
Berberis, Aquifolium	lb.	.14	— .17
Beth	lb.	.18	— .20
Blood	lb.	.35	— .40
Blueflag	lb.	.32	— .34
Bryonia	lb.	.24	— .26
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.19	— .21
American	lb.	.18	— .19
Calamus, bleached	lb.	.60	— .65
Unbleached, natural	lb.	.20	— .21
Cohosh, black	lb.	.09	— .10
Blue	lb.	.14	— .15
Colchicum	lb.	1.60	— 1.65
Colombo, whole	lb.	.24	— .29
Comfrey	lb.	.21	— .22
Culver's	lb.	.17	— .18
Cranesbill, see Geranium.			
Dandelion, Euglish	lb.	.24	— .26
American	lb.	.24	— .26
Doggrass Dom.	lb.	39	— .45
Cut Bermuda	lb.	.29	— .30
Echinacea	lb.	.35	— .36
Elecampane	lb.	.12	— .14
Galangal	lb.	.28	— .30
Gelsemium	lb.	.09	— .13
Gentian	lb.	.14	— .15
Geranium	lb.	.07	— .09
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.16	— .21
Bleached	lb.	.26	— .28
*Ginseng, Cultivated	lb.	3.00	— 9.00
Wild, Eastern	lb.	5.00	—10.00
Northwestern	lb.	5.00	—22.00
Southern	lb.	—	— —
Golden Seal	lb.	5.30	— 5.35
Powdered	lb.	5.85	— 6.00
*Hellebore, Black, Imported	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
White, Domestic	lb.	.20	— .21
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .27
*Imported	lb.	—	— —
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	—	— 3.00
Powdered	lb.	—	— 3.25
Rio, whole	lb.	—	— 3.00
Powdered	lb.	—	— 3.25
Jalap, whole	lb.	—	— .50
Kava Kava	lb.	.18	— .19
Lady Slipper	lb.	.85	— .90
Licorice, *Russian, cut	lb.	.80	— .90
Spanish natural bales	lb.	.17	— .19
Selected	lb.	.27	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .25
*Lovage, American	lb.	.73	— .75
Manaca	lb.	.27	— .29
Mandrake	lb.	.14	— .15
*Nominal.			

Musk, Russian	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Oriss, Florentine bold	lb.	.22	— .23
Verona	lb.	.21	— .22
Pareira Brava	lb.	.30	— .32
Peilitory	lb.	.29	— .31
Pink, true	lb.	.70	— .75
Pleurisy	lb.	.18	— .19
Poke	lb.	.10	— .11
Rhatany	lb.	.14	— .15
Rhubarb Shensi	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Chips	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Cuts	lb.	—	— —
High Dried	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.79	— .82
American	lb.	.38	— .43
Mexican	lb.	.38	— .43
Senega, Northern	lb.	1.60	— 1.65
Southern	lb.	1.60	— 1.65
Serpentaria	lb.	.65	— .70
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.20	— .22
Snake, Canada natural	lb.	.38	— .40
Stripped	lb.	.50	— .55
Spikenard	lb.	.28	— .30
Squill, white	lb.	.14	— .15
Stillingia	lb.	.13	— .14
Stone	lb.	.12	— .14
Turmeric Madras	lb.	.13½	— .14
Aleppy	lb.	—	— .10
China	lb.	.10	— .10¾
Unicorn false (Helonias)	lb.	.50	— .55
True (Aletris)	lb.	.55	— .60
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	.90	— 1.00
*English	lb.	—	— —
*German	lb.	—	— —
*Japanese	lb.	—	— 1.25
Yellow Dock	lb.	.12	— .15
Domestic	lb.	—	— —
*Yellow Parilla	lb.	—	— .20

SEEDS

*Anise, Levant	lb.	—	— —
Star	lb.	.18½	— .19
Spanish	lb.	.21	— .21½
Canary, *Spanish	lb.	—	— —
Morocco	lb.	—	— —
South American	lb.	.12½	— .13
Caraway, African	lb.	.28	— .29
*Dutch	lb.	—	— —
Domestic	lb.	.68	— .69
Cardamom, bleached	lb.	.70	— 1.00
Celery	lb.	.44	— .45
Colchicum	lb.	3.45	— 3.70
Conium	lb.	.39	— .40
Coriander, Bombay	lb.	.06	— .07
Morocco, Unbleached	lb.	.07	— .08
Bleached	lb.	.10	— .11
*Cumin, Levant	lb.	.17½	— .19
*Malta	lb.	.18¾	—19½
Morocco	lb.	.11	— .11½
Dill	lb.	.14½	— .15
Fennel, French	lb.	.14	— .14½
*German, small	lb.	—	— —
*Roumanian, small	lb.	—	— —
Flax, whole	per bbl.	18.25	—19.00
Ground	lb.	.11	— .12
Foenugreek	lb.	.06	— .06½
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.09	— .09½
*Russian	lb.	—	— —
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.05½	— .06
Larkspur	lb.	.60	— .65
Lobelia	lb.	.40	— .45
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	—	— —
*Dutch	lb.	—	— —
Bombay, Brown	lb.	.14	— .14½
California Trieste, brown	lb.	.26	— .27
Chinese, Yellow	lb.	.08	— .08½
*English, yellow	lb.	.30	— .31
Parsley	lb.	.23	— .25
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	—	— —
Russian blue	lb.	.75	— .77
Indian	lb.	.32	— .32½
Quince	lb.	—	— 1.10
Rape, English	lb.	—	— —
Japanese small	lb.	.08½	— .08¾
Domestic	lb.	.08½	— .09
Sabadilla	lb.	.14	— .15
Stramonium	lb.	.25	— .26
Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Kombe	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
*Nominal.			

Sunflower, domestic	lb.	.21	— .21½
South American	lb.	.16½	— .17
Manchurian	lb.	—	— —
Worm, American	lb.	.20	— .22
Levant	lb.	.68	— .70

SPICES

Capsicum, African pods	lb.	.16½	— .17½
Bombay	lb.	.13	— .13¾
Japan Caps	lb.	.12½	— .13
Cassia Buds	lb.	.21	— .22
China, Selected, mats	lb.	.22	— .23
Saigon, assortment	lb.	.50	— .55
Cassia Buds	lb.	.21	— .22
Chillies, Japan	lb.	.18	— .20
Mombasa	lb.	.16	— .17
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.25½	— .31½
Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.32	— .33
Amboynas	lb.	.42	— .44
Penang	lb.	.70	— .80
Ginger, African	lb.	.14½	— .15
Cochin "D"	lb.	.16	— .17
Jamaica, white good	lb.	.17½	— .18
Japan	lb.	.13½	— .14
Mace, Banda, No. 1	lb.	.50	— .52
Banda, No. 2	lb.	.44	— .44½
Batavia, No. 2	lb.	.42	— .43
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.27	— .28
Pepper, Black, Sing	lb.	.20	— .21
White	lb.	.30	— .31
Pimento, Select	lb.	.09	— .09¼

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.50	— .55
Bees, light, crude	lb.	.43	— .44
Light, refined	lb.	.46	— .47
Dark	lb.	.41	— .42
Candelila	lb.	.31	— .32
Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	—	— —
No. 1	lb.	.92	— .93
No. 2	lb.	.80	— .81
No. 3	lb.	.50	— .51
Ceresin, Yellow	lb.	.16	— .18
White	lb.	.18	— .23
Chalky	lb.	—	— .36
Japan	lb.	.18	— .19
Montan, crude	lb.	.35	— .36
*Bleached	lb.	—	— —
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.35	— .36
*Green	lb.	—	— —
*Refined, white	lb.	—	— —
*Domestic	lb.	—	— —
Refined, yellow	lb.	—	— —
Paraffin, ref'd 128 deg. m.p.	lb.	.09	— .09¼
*Foreign, 130 deg. m.p.	lb.	.10	— .10½
Stearic Acid—			
Single pressed	lb.	—	— .22
Double pressed	lb.	—	— .23
Triple pressed	lb.	.24	— .25

Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid, 28 p.c., bbls.	100 lbs.	2.75	— 3.00
56 p.c., bbls.	100 lbs.	5.50	— 6.00
70 p.c., bbls.	100 lbs.	6.75	— 7.50
80 p.c., comm., bbls.	100 lbs.	8.25	— 8.75
Glacial, bbls.		11.50	—12.60
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	—	— .04¼
Ground	lb.	.04¼	— .04½
Powdered	lb.	—	— .04¾
Chrome	lb.	.15	— .17
Potash lump	lb.	.08	— .08½
Ground	lb.	.09	— .09¾
Alum, Potash, Powdered	lb.	.09½	— .11
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	—	— 6.38
Aluminum chloride, carboys	lb.	—	— .10
Sulph.	lb.	.03	— .03½
Low grade	lb.	.02	— .02¾
Aluminum hydrate light	lb.	.14	— .15
Heavy	lb.	.08½	.09
Arsenic, white	lb.	.08	— .08½
Red	lb.	.22	— .27
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	.30	— .35
Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car.	lb.	.06½	— .07
20 deg., carboys	lb.	.05½	— .07
18 deg., carboys	lb.	.05	— .06
16 deg., carboys	lb.	.04½	— .05½
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .23¼
*Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.13	— .13½
Granulated, white	lb.	.12	— .12½
Lump	lb.	.27	— .28
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	—	— —
*Domestic, bulk	100 lbs.	4.50	— 4.90
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
65 p.c.	lb.	.60	— .70
47 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
Carbon disulphide, tech 500 lbs. bulk	lb.	.06	— .07½
*Nominal.			

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Blanc Fixe, dry	lb.	.05	— .05¼
Barium, chloride	ton	80.00	—85.00
Dioxide	lb.	.26	— .27
80-82 p.c.	lb.	—	— .20
86-88 p.c.	lb.	—	— .22
88-90 p.c.	lb.	—	— .24
Nitrate	lb.	.11	— .13
Barytes, floated, white	ton	25.00	—35.00
Off color	ton	14.00	—18.00
Bleaching Pd., f.o.b.wks	100 lbs.	—	— 2.00
Calcium Acetate	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.10
Carbide	lb.	.07½—	.08
Carbonate	lb.	.01¾—	.02¾
Chloride, solid, f.o.b.N.Y.	ton	19.00	—21.00
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	— —
Solid, second hands	ton	28.00	—30.00
Chlorine, liquefied	lb.	.06	— .07
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.13	— .15
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.28	— .30
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.40	— .42
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .42
Cyanide chlor. Mix., 73-76		—	— .25
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.07	— .07½
Copperas, f.o.b. works	100 lbs.	1.15	— 1.20
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	2.25	— 2.50
Refined	gal.	3.75	— 3.80
Hydrofluoric Ac. 03 p.c. bbls.	lb.	.06	— .07½
48 p.c. in carboys	lb.	.09½—	.10
52 p.c. in carboys	lb.	.10	— .12½
Lead, Acetate, white crys.	lb.	.14	— .14½
Broken Cakes	lb.	.13¾—	.14
Granulated	lb.	.13¾—	.14
Arsenate, powdered	lb.	.27	— .30
Paste	lb.	.15	— .17
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .15
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.	lb.	.09¾—	.13
Foreign	lb.	—	— —
Red, American	lb.	.10¼—	.13
Sulphate, basic	lb.	—	— .08¼
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry	lb.	.09¾—	.13
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	—	— .13
English	lb.	—	— —
Lime, hydrate	lb.	Nominal	
Sulphur solution	gal.	.15½—	.19½
Magnesite	ton	42.00	—44.00
f.o.b. N. Y.	lb.	.03½—	.04
Muriatic acid,			
18 deg. carboys	100 lbs.	1.20	— 1.25
20 deg. carboys	100 lbs.	1.25	— 1.50
22 deg. carboys	100 lbs.	1.50	— 1.75
Nickel oxide	lb.	.40	— .50
Salts, single	lb.	.14¾—	.15
double	lb.	.13	— .13¾
Nitric acid, 63 deg. carboys	lb.	.05	— .05¾
*38 deg. carboys	lb.	.06¾—	.06½
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.06¾—	.07
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.07½—	.07¾
Phosphoric Acid, 85-88 p.c.	lb.	.33	— .38
50 p.c., tech.	lb.	.21½—	.25½
Phosphorus, red	lb.	—	— .65
Yellow	lb.	—	— .35
Plaster of Paris	bbl.	1.50	— 1.76
True Dental	bbl.	1.75	— 2.00
Potash Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.35	— .40
Sticks	lb.	1.25	— 1.75
Potassium Bichromate	lb.	.26	— .27
Carbonate, calc. U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .65
80-85 p.c.	lb.	—	— .14
85-90 p.c.	lb.	—	— .15
90-95 p.c.	lb.	—	— .22
96-98 p.c.	lb.	—	— .25
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	—	— .25
Powdered, American	lb.	—	— .25
Japanese	lb.	.22	— .25
Muriate, basis 80 p.c.	ton	100.00	—150.00
Permanganate, Com'l	lb.	.50	— .55
Prussiate, red	lb.	.80	— .85
Yellow	lb.	.24	— .30
Saltpetre, Granulated	lb.	.15	— .16
Refined	lb.	—	— .23
Soda Ash, 58 p.c.	100 lbs.	1.75	— 2.00
In bbls.	100 lbs.	—	— 1.80
Caustic, 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	3.00	— 3.25
Ground, 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	3.50	— 3.75
Sodium Acetate	lb.	.06½—	.07½
Bichromate	lb.	.07¾—	.08
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— —
Carbonate, Sal. Soda in bbls		—	— 1.25
Chlorate	lb.	—	— .15
Cyanide 96-98	lb.	.26	— .30
Hyposulphite, bbls.	100 lbs.	—	— 3.60
Kegs	100 lbs.	—	— 3.85
*Nitrate, tech.	100 lbs.	—	— 4.02½
Phosphate	100 lbs.	3.25	— 3.40
Sodium, Phos., Refined	lb.	.06¾—	.07
Nitrite	lb.	.14	— .14½
Prussiate, Yellow	lb.	.17	— .22
Silicate, 60 p.c.	100 lbs.	.03	— .03½
40 p.c.	100 lbs.	.02	— .02½

*Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

ZINC OXIDE
Lead Free

Katzenbach & Bullock Co.

New York Trenton Chicago
Boston San Francisco

Sulphate, Gl'b. salt	100 lbs.	1.25	— 1.50
Sulphide 60-62 p.c. cryst.	lb.	.04½—	.05½
30-32 p.c.	lb.	.02½—	.03
Sulphur Dioxide Com.	lb.	.08	— .11
Sulphur crude	ton	35.00	—45.00
Roll	100 lbs.	2.70	— 3.15
Dry	lb.	.11½—	.12½
Sulphuric Acid, Tank carlots			
60 deg. f.o.b. wks.	ton	11.00	—13.00
66 deg. f.o.b. wks.	ton	16.00	—22.00
Oleum, f.o.b. wks.	ton	18.00	—24.00
Battery Acid car's per 100lbs.		Nominal	
Tin, bichloride	lb.	.21½—	.22¼
Zinc, carbonate	lb.	.18	— .21
Chloride, Fused	lb.	.08	— .08½
Granulated	lb.	—	— .13½
Oxide, French	lb.	.12	— .13
Leaded	lb.	.08¾—	.10½
Sulphate	lb.	.03¾—	.04¾

Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

COAL-TAR CRUDES

Benzol, C. P.	gal.	.24	— .28
(90 p.c.)	gal.	.24	— .28
Cresylic acid, crude, 95-97 p.c.	gal.	—	— .85
50 p.c.	gal.	.60	— .65
25 p.c.	gal.	.40	— .45
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb.	.15¾—	.17
Creosote oil, 25 p.c.	gal.	.40	— .45
Dip. oil, 25 p.c.	gal.	.35	— .45
Naphthalene, balls	lb.	.08	— .11
Flake	lb.	.08½—	.09
Second Hands	lb.	.06	— .06½
*Phenol	lb.	.09½—	.11
Pitch, various grades	ton	12.00	—15.00
Solvent naphtha, waterwhite	gal.	.20	— .25
Crude heavy	gal.	.16	— .18
Toluol, pure	gal.	.24	— .30
***Commercial, 90 p.c.**	gal.	.22	— .26
Xylol, pure water white	gal.	.40	— .45
Commercial	gal.	.30	— .35

INTERMEDIATES

Acid Benzoic	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Second Hands	lb.	.80	— .85
Acid Benzoic Crude	lb.	.60	— .65
Acid H	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Acid Metanilic	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Acid Naphthionic, Crude	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Refined	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Acid Sulphanilic, crude	lb.	.25	— .30
Refined	lb.	—	— .35
p-Amidophenol Base	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
p-Amidophenol Hydrochloride 98 p.c.	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
	lb.	—	— 2.50
***Aminoazobenzene**	lb.	—	— —
Aniline Oil	lb.	—	— .22
Aniline Salts	lb.	.26	— .30
Aniline for red.	lb.	.60	— .65
***Anthracene (80 p.c.)**	lb.	.60	— .80
Anthraquinone	lb.	—	— 6.00
Benzaldehyde, Tech.	lb.	.75	— 85
F. F. C.	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Benzidine Base	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Benzidine Sulphate	lb.	.85	— .90
Benzoate of Soda, U.S.P.	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Second Hands	lb.	.75	— .80
Benzylchloride 95-97	lb.	.35	— .40
Diamidophenol	lb.	—	— 6.00
Dianisidine	lb.	—	—11.00
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.30	— .34
o-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.15	— .20
p-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.06	— .10
Dinitrobenzol	lb.	.25	— .35
Fusel	lb.	—	— .32
Crystal	lb.	.36	— .38
Diethylaniline	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Dimethylaniline	lb.	.50	— .57
Dinitrochlorbenzene	lb.	—	— .33
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.45	— 50
Dinitrotoluol	lb.	.30	— .40
Diphenylamine	lb.	—	— .70
Dioxynaphthalene	lb.	—	— —
"G" Salt	lb.	.85	— .95
Hydrazobenzene	lb.	1.50	— 2.00

*Nominal.

Methylanthraquinone	lb.	—	— —
Monochlorbenzol	lb.	.10	— .12
Monothylaniline	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Naphthalenediamine	lb.	—	— —
a-Naphthol, crude	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
b-Naphthol, distilled	lb.	.45	— .50
Sublimed	lb.	.60	— .65
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	—	— —
b-Naphthylamine, tech.	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Sublimed	lb.	.60	— .75
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	.35	— .40
Nitrobenzol	lb.	.12	— .14
Nitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.50	— .56
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.40	— .45
o-Nitrophenol	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
p-Nitrotoluol	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Nitrotoluol	lb.	—	— —
o-Nitrotoluol	lb.	.35	— .50
Paranitraniline	lb.	.95	— 1.10
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	3.00	— 3.18
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Pseudo-Cumol	lb.	—	— —
Resorcin, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	6.75	— 7.00
Resorcin, Technical	lb.	3.85	— 4.00
Tetranitromethylaniline	lb.	—	— 2.90
Tolidin	lb.	2.00	— 2.05
o-Toluidine	lb.	.35	— .40
p-Toluidine	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Xylene, pure	gal.	.40	— .50
Xylene, Com.	gal.	.40	— .50
Xylidine	lb.	.40	— .45

COAL-TAR COLORS

ACID COLORS:

Black	lb.	1.15	— 1.70
Blue	lb.	3.00	— 5.00
Brown	lb.	1.25	— 2.00
Fuchsin	lb.	2.50	— 3.50
Orange II	lb.	.50	— .60
Orange III	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Red	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Scarlet	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Violet 10B	lb.	8.00	—10.00
Alpine Yellow	lb.	2.00	— 7.50
Alkaline Blue, Dom.	lb.	6.50	— 8.00
Alkaline Blue, Imp.	lb.	16.00	—18.00
Azo Carmine	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Azo Yellow	lb.	—	— 2.00
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Erythrosine	lb.	12.00	—14.00
Fast Light Yellow, 2-G.	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't.	lb.	4.60	— 5.00
Granine	lb.	8.75	— 9.25
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	—	— .75
Indigotine, conc.	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Indigotine, paste	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Metanil Yellow	lb.	2.40	— 2.75
Medium Green	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Naphthol Green	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.75	— 7.50
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Orange, R. G., contract	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Orange Y conc.	lb.	.65	— .75
Patent Blue, Swiss Type	lb.	12.00	—15.00
Ponceau	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Scarlet 2R	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Tartrazine, Dom.	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Tartrazine, Imp.	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Uranine	lb.	10.00	—11.00
Wool Green S. Swiss	lb.	4.75	— 5.50
Yellow for Wool	lb.	1.50	— 2.25

DIRECT COLORS:

Black	lb.	.95	— 1.10
Sky Blue	lb.	3.25	— 3.75
Blue	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Brown	lb.	1.55	— 1.75
Bordeaux	lb.	1.75	— 2.50
Fast Red	lb.	3.50	— 6.00
Fast Yellow	lb.	1.50	— 2.50
Yellow	lb.	2.00	— 4.00
Violet con't	lb.	2.20	— 2.50
Benzo Purperine 10B	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Benzo Purperine 4B	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Chryosophenine, Dom.	lb.	—	— 3.00
Chryosophenine, Imp.	lb.	—	— 3.00
Congo Red 4B Type	lb.	1.60	— 2.25
Diamine Sky Blue F. F.	lb.	—	— 7.00
Oxamine Violet	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Primuline, Dom.	lb.	—	— 3.50

OIL COLORS:

Black	lb.	.70	— 1.00
Blue	lb.	1.65	— 2.00
Orange	lb.	1.40	— 1.80
Red II	lb.	1.65	— 2.00
Red IV	lb.	1.80	— 3.50
Scarlet	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Yellow	lb.	1.70	— 2.00
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb.	—	— .85
Nigrosine, water sol., blue	lb.	—	— .85
Jet	lb.	.90	— 1.00

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

SULPHUR COLORS:

Black	lb.	.30	— .40
Blue, Dom.	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Brown	lb.	.35	— .45
Green	lb.	1.00	— 2.00
Yellow	lb.	1.00	— 1.75

CHROME COLORS:

Alizarin Blue, bright	lb.	7.75	— 9.25
Alizarin, medium	lb.	6.25	— 7.50
Alizarin Brown, conc	lb.	—	— 2.50
Alizarin Orange	lb.	—	— 1.90
Alizarin Red, W. S. Paste	lb.	5.00	—10.00
Alizarin Yellow G	lb.	—	— 1.35
Alizarin Yellow R	lb.	—	— 1.50
Chrome Black, Dom	lb.	1.60	— 2.00
Chrome Black, Imp	lb.	3.30	— 4.00
Chrome Blue	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Chrome Green, Dom	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Chrome Red	lb.	—	— 2.00

BASIC COLORS:

Auramine, Single O. Dom.	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Auramine, Double O. Imp.	lb.	4.65	— 4.75
Bismarck Brown Y	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Bismarck Brown R	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Chrysoidine R	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Chrysoidine Y	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Crystal Violet	lb.	6.25	— 8.00
Emerald Green, Crystals	lb.	—	— 8.00
Green Crystals, Brilliant	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	—	— .75
Fuchsine Crystals, Dom	lb.	4.00	— 5.00
Fuchsine Crystals, Imp	lb.	12.00	—12.50
Magenta Acid, Dom	lb.	4.25	— 5.00
Magenta Crystals, Imp	lb.	10.00	—12.00
Malachite Green, Crystals	lb.	—	— 4.50
Malachite Green, Powd	lb.	—	— 3.50
Methylene Blue, tech	lb.	2.25	— 3.50
Methyl Violet	lb.	2.60	— 2.75
Phosphine G. Domestic	lb.	7.00	—10.00
Rhodamine B, ex. con't	lb.	30.00	—40.00
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Victoria Blue B	lb.	—	— 5.50
Victoria Blue, base, Dom	lb.	—	— 6.00
Victoria Green	lb.	6.00	— 7.00
Victoria Red	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Victoria Yellow	lb.	7.00	— 8.00

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Annatto, fine	lb.	.32	— .33
Seed	lb.	.07¼—	.08½
Carmine No. 40	lb.	4.25	— 4.75
Cochineal	lb.	.65	— .80
Gambier, see tanning.			
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Oudes	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Guatemala	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Kurpahs	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Madras	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.27	— .30
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Chinese	lb.	.30	— .33
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.			
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.13½—	.14
Aleppey	lb.	—	— .10

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	.06	— .08
Camwood, chips	lb.	.18	— .20
Fustic, sticks	ton	40.00	—50.00
Chips	lb.	.04	— .06
Hypernic, chips	lb.	.09	— .10
*Logwood Sticks	ton	35.00	—40.00
Chips	lb.	.03½—	.05½
Quercitron, see tanning.			
Red Saunders,	lb.	.17—	.22

EXTRACTS

Archil, Double	lb.	.15¾—	.17¾
Triple	lb.	—	— .15
Concentrated	lb.	—	— .18
Catch, Mangrove, seen tanning.			
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.15	— .16
Liquid	lb.	.15	— .16
Tablet	lb.	.14	— .15
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	— —
English	lb.	.22	— .26
Concentrated	lb.	—	— —
Flavine	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Fustic, Solid	lb.	.22	— .27
Crystals 100 p.c.	lb.	.28	— .30
Extract 42 deg.	lb.	.13	— .14
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.12¾—	.15

*Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

E. F. DREW & CO., Inc.
50 BROAD ST. NEW YORK

Aniline Dyestuffs
Dyewood Extracts
Industrial Oils
Chemicals

Gall	lb.	.30	— .32
Hematine Extract 51 deg.	lb.	.11	— .13½
Crystals, 100 p. c.	lb.	.26	— .28
Hypernic, liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.26	— .28
Indigo, natural	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Extract	lb.	.30	— .37
Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Logwood, solid	lb.	.20	— .24
Crystals, 100 p.c.	lb.	.25	— .28
51 deg., Twaddle	lb.	.11	— .13½
Contract	lb.	.10¼—	.10¾
Osage Orange, Extract 42 deg	lb.	.09	— .10
Crystals, 100 p.c.	lb.	—	— .20
Paste	lb.	—	— .10
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quebracho, see tanning.			
Quercitron, 51 deg.	lb.	.06½—	.07½
Powdered, 100 p.c.	lb.	.13	— .14

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS

Albumen, Egg	lb.	1.90	— 2.25
Technical	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Blood, imported	lb.	.80	— .85
Domestic	lb.	.55	— .60
Prussian blue	lb.	.85	— .90
Soluble	lb.	.80	— .90
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.13	— .18
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.12	— .14
100-lb. tins	lb.	—	— .12
520-lb. casks	lb.	—	— .11
Carload lots	lb.	—	— .10

RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla	ton	140.00	—150.00
Divi Divi	ton	74.00	—80.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c.	ton	65.00	—70.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	60.00	—65.00
*Myrobalans	ton	50.00	—60.00
Oak Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Ground	ton	.—	—17.50
Quercitron Bark rough	ton	13.00	—15.00
Ground	ton	27.00	—2[illegible] 00
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. tan.	ton	105.00	—115.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan.	ton	75.00	—85.00
Valonia Cups	ton	—	— —
Beard	ton	—	— —
Wattle Bark	ton	70.00	—75.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb.	.03	— .03¾
Clarified, 25 p.c. ton, bbls.	lb.	—	— .03½
Crystals, ordinary	lb.	—	— —
Clarified	lb.	—	— —
Gambier, 25 p. c. tan.	lb.	.17	— .18
Common	lb.	.11	— .15
Cubes, Singapore	lb.	.17	— .20
Cubes, Java	lb.	—	— .14
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.05	— .05½
Larch, 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.04¾—	.05
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan.	lb.	.08¾—	.08¾
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan.	lb.	.09	— .14
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.08	— .10
Muskego., 23-30 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids.	lb.	.01¼—	.02½
Myrobalans, liq., 23-25 p.c. tan	lb.	Nominal	
*Solid, 50 p.c. tan.	lb.	—	— —
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25p.c.tan	lb.	—	— .05¼
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c.	lb.	.06	— .07
*35 p.c. tan, untreated.	lb.	.05½—	.06
*35 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb.	.07	— .08
*Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	lb.	.11	— .12
*Clarified	lb.	—	— —
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids.	lb.	.01½—	.01¼
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.07½—	.08
Valoni., solid, 65 p.c. tan.	lb.	Nominal	

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH (Castoids)

Cod Newfoundland	gal.	—	— 1.00
Domestic, prime	gal.	—	— .90
Liver, Newfoundland	bbl.	—	—80.00
*Norwegian	bbl.	—	—130.00

*Nominal.

Degras, American	lb.	.06	— .06½
English	lb.	.09½—	.10
Neutral	lb.	.15	— .20
Horse	lb.	.11	— .12
Lard, prime winter	gal.	—	— 2.75
Off prime	gal.	—	— 1.45
Extra, No. 1	gal.	—	— 1.25
No. 1	gal.	—	— 1.05
No. 2	gal.	—	— 1.00
Menhaden, Light strained—gal.		—	— 1.00
Yellow, bleached	gal.	—	— 1.10
White, bleached, winter.	lb.	—	— 1.15
*Northern, crude	gal.	—	— —
Southern crude, f.o.b. plant	gal.	—	— .95
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	—	— 1.85
30 deg., cold test	gal.	—	— 1.75
40 deg., cold test	gal.	—	— 1.65
Dark	gal.	—	— .90
Prime	gal.	1.45	— 1.50
Oleo Oil	lb.	.30	— .35
*Porpoise, body	gal.	—	— —
*Jaw	gal.	—	— —
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.14	— .14½
Saponified	lb.	.14	— .14½
*Sperm bleached winter 38 deg., cold test	gal.	—	— 2.00
45 deg., cold test	gal.	—	— 1.95
Natural winter, 38 deg., cold test	gal.	1.95	— 2.00
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.22½—	.23
Double pressed	lb.	.23½—	.24
Triple pressed	lb.	—	— .25
Tallow, acidless	gal.	—	— 1.35
Prime	gal.	—	— 1.30
Whale, natural winter	gal.	1.15	— 1.18
Bleached, winter	gal.	—	— 1.20

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1 bbls.	lb.	—	— .21
Cases	lb.	—	— .23
No. 3	lb.	—	— .19½
China Wood Oil, bbls.	lb.	.23	— .24
Coconnut, Dom. Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	—	— .18½
Tanks	lb.	.16¼—	.16½
Cochin, bbls., Dom.	lb.	—	— .20
Tanks	lb.	—	— .18½
Corn, refined, bbls.	lb.	25.06	—25.56
*Crude, bbls.	lb.	—	— .20
Cottonseed, Crude, f. o. b. mills, in tanks	lb.	.21½—	.22
Summer, yel., prime, bbl.	lb.	—	— .25
*White	lb.	—	— —
*Winter yellow	lb.	—	— —
Linseed, raw car lots	gal.	—	— 1.80
5 barrel lots	gal.	—	— 1.83
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	—	— 1.86
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	—	— 1.87
*Olive, denatured	gal.	—	— 2.25
*Foots	lb.	—	— —
Palm, Lagos casks	lb.	.17½—	.18
*Benin	lb.	—	— —
Niger	lb.	.16	— .16½
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	—	— .18½
*Imported	lb.	—	— —
Peanut Oil, edible	lb.	—	— .26½
*Crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	—	— —
Poppy Seed	gal.	—	— 3.25
Rapeseed, ref'd, bbl.	gal.	—	— 1.50
*Blown	gal.	—	— 1.55
*Sesame, domestic, edible	gal.	—	— 2.50
*Imported	gal.	—	— —
Soya Bean, Tanks, Pac. Coast	lb.	—	— .16½
New York, bbls.	lb.	.18½—	.19

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity 25-30 cold test	gal.	.20	— .22
29 gravity, 15 cold test.	gal.	.20	— .22
Summer	gal.	.18	— .19
Cylinder, light, filtered	gal.	.38	— .42
Dark, filtered	gal.	.36	— .40
Extra cold test	gal.	.50	— .55
Dark steam, refined	gal.	.30	— .33
Neutral, white, 29 grav.	gal.	—	— .40
Neutral, filtered lemon 33@34 gravity	gal.	—	— .30
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.40	— .41
903 sp. gr.	gal.	.30	— .31
Red Paraffin	gal.	.26	— .30
Spindle, filtered	gal.	.40	— .41
No. 200	gal.	.38	— .40
No. 100	gal.	.27	— .3[illegible]
No. 110	gal.	.28	—

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES
(Carloads ex-dock)

Spirits Turpentine in bbls.	lb.	1.14	— 1.15
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	lb.	.90	— .95
*Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	lb.	.85	— .90
Pitch, prime	200 lb. bbl.	7.50	— 8.00
Rosin, com. to g'd.	200-lb. bbl.	16.00	—19.00
Tar, kiln-burnt, pure	50-gal. bbls.	12.50	—13.00

SHELLAC

*D. C.	lb.	—	— —
*Diamond "I"	lb.	—	— —
*V. S. O.	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
*Fine Orange	lb.	—	— 1.00
Second Orange	lb.	—	— 1.00
*T. N.	lb.	—	— .95
A. C. Garnet	lb.	—	— .90
*Button	lb.	—	— 1.00
Regular, bleached	lb.	—	— 1.00
Bone, dry	lb.	1.00	— 1.05

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas	ton	—	—54.50
f.o.b. New Orleans	ton	—	— —
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta	ton	—	—56.00
Columbia	ton	—	—53.00
New Orleans	ton	—	— —
Corn Cake	short ton	55.00	—57.00
Meal	short ton	59.00	—64.26
Linseed cake, dom.	short ton	—	—65.00
Linseed Meal	short ton	—	—65.00

COCOA

Bahia	lb.	.17½	— .18
Caracas	lb.	.19½	— .20
*Hayti	lb.	.16½	— .17
Maracaibo	lb.	.32	— .32½
Trinidad	lb.	.20½	— .21

*Nominal.

DEXTRINES AND STARCHES

British Gum,	per 100 lbs.	7.00	— 8.50
Dextrine, Corn, white or yellow	per 100 lbs.	—	— 7.00
Potato, white or canary	lb.	.16	— .18
Starch, Powd., bags & bbls.		—	— 5.77
Pearl, Globe, bags & bbls.		—	— 5.62
Potato, Domestic	lb.	.08	— .08½
Imported, duty paid	lb.	—	— .09½

REFINED SUGAR
(Prices in Barrels)

	Ar-Amer.	Fed. Nat.	War bu'le	Fed. eral	Re: ne:
Powdered	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15
XXXX	9.20	9.20	9.20	9.20	9.20
Confectioners A	8.90	8.90	8.90	—	8.90
Standard Gran.	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.05

Soap Makers' Materials

ANIMAL AND FISH OILS
(Carlots)

Menhaden, crude, f.o.b. Mills	gal.	—	— .95
Light, strained	gal.	—	— 1.00
Yellow, bleached	gal.	—	— 1.10
White, bleached, winter.	gal.	—	— 1.15
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	—	— 1.85
30 deg., cold test	gal.	—	— 1.75
40 deg., cold test	gal.	—	— 1.65
Dark	gal.	—	— .90
Prime	gal.	1.45	— 1.50
Red, (Crude oleic acid)	lb.	.14	— .14½
Saponified	lb.	.14	— .14½
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.22½	— .23
Double pressed	lb.	.23½	— .24

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	—	— .21
No. 3	lb.	—	— .22
Cocoanut, Dom. Ceylon bbls.	lb.	—	— .18½
Ceylon, Tanks	lb.	.16¼	— .16½
Cochin, bbls., Dom.	lb.	—	— .20
*Corn, crude, bbls.	lb.	—	— .20
Refined, barrels		25.06	—25.56
Cottonseed, crude, f.o.b. mills	lb.	.21½	— .22
Summer, yellow, prime, bbls	lb.	—	— .25
Winter, Yellow	gal.	—	— —
Linseed, raw car lots	gal.	—	— 1.80
5-bbl. lots	gal.	—	— 1.83
*Olive, denatured	gal.	—	— 2.25
*Foots	lb.	—	— —
Palm Lagos, casks	lb.	.17½	— .18
Niger	lb.	.16	— .16½
Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	—	— .15½
Peanut, edible	lb.	—	— .26½
*Crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	—	— —
Sesame, domestic, edible	gal.	—	— 2.50
Soya Bean, N. Y. bbls.	lb.	.18½	— .19

GREASES, LARDS, TALLOWS
(New York Markets)

Grease, *white	lb.	.13	— .14
Yellow	lb.	.10	— .11
House	lb.	.11	— .11½
Brown	lb.	.07	— .08
Lard City	lb.	—	— .35½
Compound	lb.	—	— .28
Stearine, lard	lb.	—	— .39
Oleo	lb.	—	— .31
Tallow, edible	lb.	.20	— .21
City, prime	lb.	.14	— .15

(Chicago Markets)

Tallow, edible	lb.	.24	— .24½
City Fancy	lb.	.15½	— .16
Prime Packers	lb.	.15	— .15¼
Grease, Choice White	lb.	.13¾	— .14
"A" White	lb.	—	— .13¾
"B" White	lb.	—	— .12¾
Yellow	lb.	.10	— .10½
Brown	lb.	—	— .08½
Bone	lb.	.07	— .08
House	lb.	—	— .10
Stearine, prime oleo	lb.	.29½	— .30
Lard, city steam	lb.	—	— .34½

*Nominal. †Buyers' Tanks.

Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Imports from June 9 to June 16—Exports for the month of April

Imports

ACIDS—Carbolic, 36 drs., 36 drs., Dana & Co., Hull; **Cresylic,** 60 drs., J. E. Wood, Glasgow; **Citric,** 50 kegs, McKesson & Robbins, London; **Tar,** 60 drs., J. E. Wood, Glasgow; **Tartaric,** 6 csks., Bernard, Judae & Co., London; 29 cs., Italian Discount & Trust Co., Leghorn; 60 bbls., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Naples; 100 bbls., Tice & Lynch, Naples

ALMONDS—Bitter, shelled, 1,296 scks., Lazard Freres Marseilles; 130 bls., Bank of New York, Naples; **Sweet,** 200 bxs., Bank of Manhattan, Malaga; 400 cs., Irving National Bank, Malaga

AMMONIUM CARBONATE—10 csks., Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool; 10 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool

ANILINE COLORS—45 csks., Geigy Co., Havre; 48 csks., Lazard, Godchaux & Co., Liverpool

ANTIMONY—1,900 cs., A. Kuisha, Calcutta

ARGOLS—18 csks., 76 bgs., 96 bgs., Tartar Chemical Works, Naples; 72 csks., Bank of New York, Naples; 76 bgs., Tartar Chemical Works, Leghorn; 31 csks., Tartar Chemical Works, Naples; 20 csks., Brown Bros. & Co., Naples

BALSAMS—Copaiba, 2 cs., Fidanque Bros. & Sons, Panama; **Tolu,** 20 bls., C. E. Griffin, Puerto Colombia

BARKS—Medicinal, 205 bls., Hernandez & Co., Maracaibo

BEANS—Castor, 320 bgs., C. D. Vital & Co., Jacmel; 121 bgs., Yglesias & Co., Port de Paix; 308 bgs., H. Mann & Co., Port de Paix; 77 bgs., Mercantile Bank of America, Inc.; **Cocoa, Bitter,** 1,369 bgs., G. B. Olivant & Co., Ltd., Lagos; 417 bgs., H. B. Russell & Co., Lagos; 185 bgs., J. Holt & Co., Ltd., Lagos; 69 gbs., Poel & Brewster, Lagos; 755 bgs., Hannevig Bros., Lagos; 240 bgs., Scrinen Bros., Lagos; 260 bgs., African Association, Ltd., Lagos; 2,567 bgs., 129 bgs., Colonial Bank, Lagos; 17,558 bgs., British Bank of West Africa, Lagos; 230 bgs., Gustave Amsinck & Co., Inc., Maracaibo; 200 bgs., R. A. Putnam & Co., Maracaibo; 100 bgs., Gustave Amsinck & Co., Inc., Maracaibo; 88 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Maracaibo; 150 bgs., Gustave Amsinck & Co., Inc., La Guayra; 88 bgs., R. Desvernine, La Guayra; 100 bgs., Scholtz & Co., La Guayra; 350 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Port au Prince; 88 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Port au Prince; 161 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Jeremie; 86 bgs., Curacao Trading Co., Jeremie; 500 bgs., W. Schall & Co., Jeremie; 5 bgs., Lyon & Co., Jeremie; 150 bgs., J. Aron & Co., Co., Inc., Jeremie; 20 bgs., W. & A. Leaman, Aux Cayes; 53 bgs., J. Aron & Co., Inc., Jacmel; 17 bgs., Lyon & Co., Gonaives; 300 bgs., W. & A. Leaman, Port de Paix; 410 bgs., Commercial Bank of Spanish America, La Guayra; 390 bgs., Commercial Bank of Spanish America, La Guayra; 100 bgs., Carr & Lyons, Inc., La Guayra; 500 bgs., Gustave Amsinck & Co., Inc., La Guayra; 300 bgs., Mercantile Bank of America, Inc., La Guayra; 398 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., La Guayra; 1,181 bgs., Scholtz & Co., La Guayra; 56 bgs., R. Desvernine, La Guayra; 658 bgs., Mercantile Bank of Americas, Puerto Cabello; 250 bgs., Gustave Amsinck & Co., Inc., Puerto Cabello; 550 bgs., R. Desvernine, Puerto Cabello; 178 bgs., Fruit Dispatch Co., Limon; 336 bgs., I. Brandon & Bros., Port Limon; 91 bgs., Huttlinger & Struller, Port de Paix; 914 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Port de Paix; 536 bgs., H. Mann & Co., Port de Paix; 57 bgs., H. Mann & Co., Port de Paix; 81 bgs., Cook & Bernheimer, Cristobal; 263 bgs., Neuss, Hesslein & Co., Port au Prince; 12,931 bgs., Bank of British West Africa, Seccondee; 67,950 bgs., Alexander, Roberts & Co., Accra; 1,042 bgs., Bliss, Dallett & Co., La Guayra; 724 bgs., Gustave Amsinck & Co., Inc., La Guayra; 200 bgs., De Lima, Correa & Cortissoz, Inc., La Guayra; 702 bgs., R. Desvernine, La Guayra; 213 bgs., Scholtz & Co., La Guayra; 503 bgs., Yglesias & Co., La Guayra; 390 bgs., Gustave Amsinck & Co., Inc., Puerto Cabello; 175 bgs., H. E. Roetzow, Puerto Cabello; 100 bgs., R. Desvernine, Puerto Cabello; **Vanilla,** 157 cs., A. Chiris & Co., Marseilles; 84 cs., Bank of New York, Marseilles; 16 cs., Gomez & Sloan, Vera Cruz; 1 cs., Roomer & Co., Vera Cruz; 27 cs., Dodge & Olcott Co., Vera Cruz; 2 cs., Battery Park Trading Co., Vera Cruz

BERRIES—Juniper, 112 bgs., P. E. Anderson & Co., Leghorn; 4 bgs., F. B. Vandergrift & Co., Leghorn

CASEINE—1,818 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Buenos Aires

CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS—E. Fougera & Co., Barcelona

CHLOROFORM—5 cs., Thos. Nevin, London

CRESOL—30 csks., Baird & McGuire, Hull

CUTTLEFISH BONE—10 bbls., Untermeyer, Robbins & Co., Glasgow; 19 csks., W. Rennie & Co., Glasgow; 5 cs., Sanitogeno Corporation, Naples; 27 cs., Schieffelin & Co., Naples; 33 cs., E. Baccari, Naples

CYAMIDE—19 cs., South American Development Co., South Pacific ports; 10 cs., South American Development Co., South Pacific ports

DISINFECTANTS—1 cs., Gustave Amsinck & Co., La Guayra

DIVI-DIVI—3,161 bgs., R. Desvernine, Curacao

DYESTUFFS—Gambier, 13 bls., Wilson, Sons & Co., Singapore; 133 cs., Schmall, Fils & Co., Singapore

ESSENCES—Miscellaneous, 2 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London, 11 cs., George Lueders & Co., Marseilles; 9 cs., A. Chiris & Co., Marseilles; 1 cs., Lawrence, Johnson & Co., Barcelona

ETHER—1 cs., Thos. Nevin, London

EXTRACTS—Quebracho, 10,188 bgs., New York Quebracho Extract Co., Buenos Aires; 5,160 bgs., International Products Co., Buenos Aires

FLOWERS—Lavender, 2 cs., F. B. Vandergrift & Co., Leghorn; **Origanum,** 10 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Smyrna; **Saffron,** 2 cs., I. G. Feldstein, Havre; 2 cs., S. Sokal & Co., Havre; 4 cs., Anderson & Co., Havre; 1 cs., D. Kleckner, Barcelona; **Miscellaneous,** 10 cs., Rice & Co., Marseilles

GUMS—Arabic, 156 bgs., Thurston & Braidich, Marseilles; **Gamboge,** 30 cs., Smith & Schipper, Singapore; **Olibanum,** 16 cs., J. L. Hopkins & Co., London

HERBS—Borage, 7 bs., J. Schoenegan, Leghorn; **Medicinal,** 40 bls., A. Benkert, Antwerp; 52 bls., Peek & Velsor, Barcelona; 15 bgs., McKesson & Robbins, Leghorn

IRON OXIDE—19 csks., Red Hand Composition Co., Ltd., Colombo

LEAVES—Laurel, 350 bls., Stanley Jordon & Co., Piraeus; 20 bls., Paolo Pastasaldi, Leghorn; 399 bls., Brown Bros. & Co., Smyrna; **Sage,** 158 bs., Equitable Trust Co., Piraeus: **Miscellaneous,** 5 cs., F. B. Vandergrift & Co., Marseilles

LEECHES—4 tins, C. Jacobellis, Naples

LOGWOOD—2,347 pcs., J. Burns & Co., Gonaives; 1 lot, H. Mann & Co., Gonaives

LIME JUICE—4 csks., Van Dyke & Lindsay, Inc., Dominica; 4 csks., F. S. Maynard & Co., Dominica; 29 csks., F. B. Vandergrift & Co., Dominica

MANNA—50 ½ cs., McKesson & Robbins, Palermo; 25 cs., Gravenhorst & Co., Palermo; 20 cs., J. L. Hopkins & Co., Palermo

MERCURY—200 bottles, Haas Bros., London; 22 flasks, I. Kubie & Co., Tampico; 22 flasks, I. Kubie & Co., Tampico; 132 flasks, Foreign Products Corporation, Vera Cruz; 50 flasks, Poilion & Poirrer, Vera Cruz; 1 cs., C. Vitelli & Sons, Naples

MEDICINAL & MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS—Drugs, 4 cs., J. W. Hampton, Jr. & Co., Antigua; 1 cs., McKesson & Robbins, Antigua; 2 cs., O. G. Hempstead & Sons, Havre; 1 cs., Maurice Levy, Havre; 21 cs., Park & Tilford, Havre; 97 cs., A. H. Smith & Co., Havre; 3 cs., B. E. Levy, Havre; 56 cs., Chas. Bacz, Havre; 2 cs., A. Murphy & Co., Havre; 5 cs., F. M. Prindle & Co., Havre; 24 cs., Oreste Mussela, Naples; 3 cs., G. W. Sheldon & Co., Naples; **Medicines,** 6 cs., Thos. Nevin, London; 205 cs. gin, Brown Bros. & Co., London; 3 demijohns, Sanitogeno Corporation, Naples; 10 cs., Monticelli Bros., Naples; 15 cs., J. Personeni, Naples

MYROBALANS—13,602 pockets, 2,021 pockets, J. F. Messer & Co., Calcutta; 1,200 pockets, 205 pockets, Haley, Hammond & Co., Calcutta

NUX VOMICA—100 pockets, Brown Bros. & Co., Glasgow

OILS—Almond, 20 cs., George Lueders & Co., Malaga; **Cod,** 160 csks., Cook & Swan Co., St. Johns, N. F.; 20 csks., National Food Oil Co., St. Johns, N. F.; **Codliver,** 100 csks., Scott & Bowne, St. Johns, N. F.; **Linseed,** 605 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., Hull; **Olive,** 15 cs., George Lueders & Co., Marseilles; 37 cs., C. F. Hodey & Co., Marseilles; 475 cs., S. Pierce & Co., Marseilles; 450 cs., Irving National Bank, Valo; 50 bbls., Equitable Trust Co., Barcelona; 400 cs., J. Victori & Co., Barcelona; 168 pipes, Irving National Bank, Barcelona; 30 cs., M. Caragol & Son, Inc., Barcelona; 153 cs., L. Bosco & Son, Barcelona; 1 cs., L. Tones, Barcelona; 400 bbls., 100 bbls., Strohmeyer & Arpe Co., Barcelona; 25 bbls., Guaranty Trust Co., Barcelona, 1,153 cs., L. Bosco & Son, Barcelona; 2,500 cs., Nevada National Bank, Malaga; 200 bbls., Irving National Bank, Malaga; 100 bbls., A. C. Rittwagen, Malaga; 100 cs., Ricardo de las Portizas, Malaga; 100 bbls., National City Bank of N. Y., Malaga; 50 bbls., International Banking Corporation, Malaga; 300 cs., Maggio, Nicola Curique, Malaga; 1,047 cs., A. D. Shaw & Co., Malaga; 400 cs., Nicholas & Co., Malaga; 10 bbls., National City Bank, Malaga; 35 bbls., Lockwood, Brackett & Co., Malaga; **Palm,** 45 csks., Colgate & Co., Liverpool; 87 csks., Colgate & Co., Liverpool; 37 csks., Welch, Holme & Clark Co., Liverpool; **Sod,** 120 bbls., Pfister & Vogel Leather Co., Liverpool; **Sulphur,** 50 bbls., Philadelphia National Bank, Naples; 229 bbls., J. Munroe & Co., Naples; 50 bbls., Welch, Holme, Clark & Co., Leghorn; 100 bbls., Corn Exchange Bank, Leghorn

OILS, ESSENTIAL—Lavender, 3 drs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; **Lemon,** 40 bxs., American Express Co., Palermo; **Lime,** 29 cs., F. S. Maynard Son & Co., Dominica

Miscellaneous, 1 cs., George Lueders & Co., Marseilles; 61 cs., Farmers Loan & Trust Co., Marseilles; 50 cs., 73 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles; **Orange,** 20 cs., A. G. Collier, Kingston

OPIUM—1 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Piraeus; 5 cs., Pendaleon Bros., Piraeus; 100 cs., National Bank of Commerce, Smyrna; 5 cs., 19 cs., National City Bank, Smyrna, 30 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Smyrna

PERFUMERY—2 cs., Dodge & Olcott, Havre; 2 cs., A. V. Berner & Co., Havre; 1 cs., T. D. Downing & Co., Havre; 2 cs., John Wanamaker, Havre

PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS—7 cs., J. J. Gavin & Co., Havre; 1 cs., Moranna & Co., Havre; 6 cs., George Lueders & Co., Havre

POTASH, CAUSTIC—40 cs., Neth & Mackay, Gothenburg; 10 cs., McKesson & Robbins, Gothenburg

ROOTS—Aconite, 38 sacks, Schieffelin & Co., Barcelona; **Belladonna,** F. B. Vandergrift & Co., Leghorn; **Ipecac,** 6 bgs., Gustave Amsinck & Co., Inc., Cartagena; **Licorice,** 49 bs., Chas. Friedenburg, Palermo; 1 bg., McKesson & Robbins, Leghorn; **Orris,** 2 cs., 26 bls., National City Bank, Leghorn; 18 bgs., Dodge & Olcott Co., Leghorn; 32 bgs., McKesson & Robbins, Leghorn; 50 bgs., F. G. Euler, Leghorn; 47 bgs., F. B. Vandergrift & Co., Leghorn; 2 cs., fingers, F. B. Vandergrift & Co., Leghorn; **Sarsaparilla,** 1 bbl., Davis & Lawrence, Kingston; **Squill,** 35 bgs., J. L. Hopkins & Co., Palermo; **Valerian,** 14 bls., in transit, Antwerp; 2 bgs., 1 ble., Keene & Co., London; 17 bls., J. L. Hopkins & Co., London

SEEDS—Canary, 287 bgs., Bokelen Bros., Buenos Aires; **Castor,** 8,210 bgs., National City Bank, Pernambuco; 400 bgs., Gustave Amsinck & Co., Inc., Central American ports; 1,000 bgs., Gustave Amsinck & Co., Inc., Puerto Cabello; **Mustard,** 322 bgs., R. F. Downing & Co., Inc., London

SOAP—Castile, 150 bxs., Irving National Bank, Leghorn; **Perfumed,** 1 cs., McKesson & Robbins, Central American ports; **Toilet,** 105 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London

SPICES—Chillies, 4 bgs., 8 cs., International Grocery Stores, Vera Cruz; **Cinnamon,** 850 bls., Brown Bros. & Co., Colombo; 400 bls., Brown Bros. & Co., Colombo; 50 bls., 97 bgs., Frame & Co., Colombo; 200 bls., W. Tappenback, Colombo; **Cloves,** 10 cs., Pacific Trading Corporation of New York; **Ginger,** 54 bgs., W. J. Farrell, Kingston; **Mace,** 5 cs., 5 cs., Pacific Trading Corporation of New York, Singapore; 40 bgs., Middleton & Co., Grenada; **Nutmegs,** 1 bx., United Fruit Co., London; 30 bgs., F. B. Vandergrift & Co., Grenada; 200 bgs., Middleton & Co., Grenada; 42 bgs., Middleton & Co., Grenada; 10 cs., Pacific Trading. Corp. of N. Y., Singapore; **Paprika,** 110 bgs., Union Commercial Co., Alicante; 25 cs., F. L. Kraemer & Co., Alicante; 10 bgs., M. P. Kuezoz & Co., Alicante; 100 bgs., Archibald & Lewis Co., Alicante; **Pimenta,** 200 bgs., 200 bgs., Equitable Trust Co., Valencia; 700 bgs., 150 bgs., 200 bgs., 200 bgs., Irving National Bank, Valencia; 515 bgs., 50 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Surinam

TARTAR—Crude, 12 csks., Tartar Chemical Works, Palermo; 500 bgs., Tartar Chemical Works, Palermo; 1,056 bgs., Tartar Chemical Works, Algiers; 257 bgs., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Algiers; 567 bgs., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Algiers; 1,596 bgs., Tartar Chemical Works, Algiers; 1,514 sks., Tartar Chemical Works, Bordeaux; 281 bgs., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Bordeaux; 104 bgs., Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Co., Bordeaux; 248 bgs., Tartar Chemical Works, Buenos Aires; **Tartrate,** 223 pkgs., Tartar Chemical Works, Alicante; 23 bbls., National City Bank

TAMARINDS—6 cs., Cottman & Andrews

VACCINE—2 cs., Lederle Antitoxin Laboratories, Barcelona

WAFERS, MEDICAL—6 cs., Aschenbach & Miller, Inc., Leghorn

WATER—Laurel, 19 cs., J. Manheimer, Marseilles; **Mineral,** 1 box, Gustave Amsinck & Co., Inc., Curacao; 2 cs., R. Airy, Sourabaya; **Orange,** 52 cs., J. Manheimer, Marseilles; **Rose,** 66 cs., J. Manheimer, Marseilles

WAX—Bees, 2 cs., W. & A. Leaman, Aux Cayes; 3 bgs., H. Mann & Co., Port de Paix; 4 cs., Gustave Amsinck & Co., Central American ports; 4 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Sanchez; 11 bgs., 86 bgs., Neuss, Hesslein & Co., Coquimbo; 11 bgs., Guaranty Trust Co., South Pacific ports, 163 bgs., Neuss, Hesslein & Co., Valparaiso; 178 bgs., General Commercial Co., Valparaiso; **Carnauba,** 38 bgs., Lazard Freres, Para; **Paraffin,** 400 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool; **Miscellaneous,** 300 cs., G. H. McFadden & Bros., London; 2 bgs., Standard Bank of South America, London; 148 bgs., Standard Bank of South America, London

WINE LEES—100 bgs., Goldman, Sachs & Co., Palermo

ZINC OXIDE—5 bbls., F. Hughes, Jr., London

Exports

BALSAMS—Miscellaneous, 168 lbs., Trinidad; 44 lbs., Dutch East Indies; 2,815 lbs., England; 100 lbs., Japan; 11 lbs., Brazil; 94 lbs., British South Africa; 50 lbs., Colombia; 455 lbs., France

BEANS—Cocoa, 331,400 lbs., Spain; 722,658 lbs. Netherlands; 4,250 lbs. Chile; 86,250 lbs. Colombia; 43,734 lbs. Belgium; 56,518 lbs. Mexico; 132,209 lbs. Australia; 20,000 lbs. Argentina; 126,500 lbs. Italy; 34,839 lbs. Denmark; 293,146 lbs. Norway

EXTRACTS—Tanning, 400 lbs. France; **Quebracho,** 359 lbs. Jamaica; 35,200 lbs. Greece

GUMS—Camphor, 25 lbs., Colombia; 1,900 lbs. Norway; **Chicle,** 18 lbs., Colombia; **Miscellaneous,** 110 lbs., Venezuela; 2,240 lbs. Denmark; 100 lbs., Colombia; 100 lbs., Japan; 10 lbs., Mexico; 1,500 lbs., Denmark

HOPS—40,750 lbs. Italy; 20,437 lbs. Cuba; 92,706 lbs. Argentina; 24,850 lbs. Uruguay; 2,845 lbs. Jamaica; 49,244 lbs., Brazil; 550 lbs. Colombia; 43,696 lbs., British South Africa; 5,200 lbs. Spain; 39,015 lbs. Chile; 75 lbs. Costa Rica; 200 lbs. Hayti; 105 lbs. British West Indies; 42,255 lbs. Brazil; 485,711 lbs. France; 39,157 lbs. Mexico; 65,803 lbs. Belgium; 41,000 lbs. Chile; 39,876 lbs. British India; 4,368 lbs., Norway; 1,300 lbs., Argentina

LIME—Acetate, 22,400 lbs., Spain; 39,200 lbs. Denmark; 34,362 lbs. England; 996 lbs., Mexico; **Chloride,** 55,850 lbs. Norway; 10,000 lbs., Uruguay; 5,650 lbs. Spain; 145,930 lbs. Brazil; 28,150 lbs. Mexico; 26,592 lbs. Cuba; 240 lbs. Bermuda; 240 lbs., Guatemala; 6,050 lbs. Uruguay; 86,285 lbs. Denmark; 23,340 lbs., Cuba; 112,142 lbs. Brazil; 167,365 lbs., Norway; 51,467 lbs. Argentina; 1,800 Peru; 124 lbs., Australia; 42,000 lbs. Sweden; 2,240 lbs., British India; 19,180 lbs., Mexico

LOGWOOD—2 tons, Denmark

MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS—$73,731 Cuba; 61,024 lbs. England; $51,059 Argentina; $17,324 British South Africa; $13,917 British India; $29,644 Colombia; $12,509 Norway; $10,028 British West Africa; $3,780 Japan; $7,920 Italy; $11,016 Uruguay; $755 Liberia; $19,834 Australia; $181 Dutch Guiana; $8,465 San Domingo; $7,632 Panama; $7,633 Greece; $80,136 Mexico; $4,039 Guatemala; $3,538 Hongkong; $791 Dutch West Indies; $21,805 Spain; $6,667 Jamaica; $36,091 Brazil; $7,601 Philippine Islands; $14,473, Peru; $2,654 Costa Rica; $20,920 Venezuela; $4,776 Hayti; $508 Siam; $201 Russia in Asia; $3,314 Straits Settlements; $1,500 Sweden; $10, Belgium Kongo; $79,390 England; $75,800 Cuba; $28,381 Chile; $86,587 England; $7,252 Greece; $14,029 Spain; $44,180 Mexico; $130,293 Cuba; $50,914 Chile; $34,024 Peru; $2,016 Dutch East Indies; $2,231 British Guiana; $6,031 Egypt; $1,714 French Africa; $10,556 Australia; 969 lbs., Dutch Guiana; 330 lbs. Argentina; 226 lbs. Mexico; 11 lbs. Colombia; 270 lbs. Venezuela; 382 lbs., Trinidad; 19 lbs. Brazil; 15 lbs. Costa Rica

Trade Notes and Personals

R. H. de Greeff, of R. W. Greeff & Co., has been confined to his home with an attack of sciatica.

D. W. Jayne, manager of the chemical department of The Barrett Co., was in Washington, last week.

The Rhodia Chemical Co., identified with J. J. White, Inc., is said to have extensive plans for future development.

Marden, Orth & Hastings Corporation is suing Eugene Saxe on a promissory note for $2,784.94. Hastings and Gleason filed the complaint.

McKesson & Robbins are suing George E. Shave for $484 for merchandise sold and delivered according to a complaint filed by Charles A. Kalish.

Several buildings at the plant of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Arlington, N. J., where pyrolin is made, were destroyed by fire, last week. A watchman was badly burned.

C. G. Kolb, member of the firm of Schering & Glatz, Inc., 150 Maiden Lane, manufacturers of medicinal chemicals, died at his home, 1313 Fulton Avenue, New York, on June 10, after a brief illness. Mr. Kolb was born in New York on Feb. 5, 1858, and entered the firm in 1884. He retired in December, 1909, and devoted his time to his private interests.

The Federal Trade Commission has announced that three soap manufacturers engaged in interstate business have agreed to the issuance of orders requiring them to discontinue the giving of gratuities or presents to employes of their customers or competitors' customers. The concerns affected by the commission's orders are the Rome Manufacturing Company, Rome, N. Y.; The Standard Soap Manufacturing Company, Woonsocket, R. I., and the F. Kenney Manufacturing Company, Boston.

A jury in the Supreme Court before Judge Platzek brought in a verdict for $9,046 in favor of John I. Copeland who sued Marden, Orth & Hastings Corporation for $28,462 for commissions on a logwood contract. John J. Schwartz, attorney for Copeland, claimed that the plaintiff was entitled to $5 per ton on the entire Mexican shipment. Rhinelander, Seymour and Barnard, who appeared for the Marden, Orth & Hastings Corporation, contested the claims for labor and services included in the bill.

Want Ads

PAYMENT in all cases should accompany the order; add 10c if answers are to be forwarded.

RATE—Our charge for these *WANT ADS* in this publication, *all classifications*, is $1.00 an issue for 20 words or less; additional words, 4c each.

Address, DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS
No. 3 Park Place New York

EMPLOYEES FURNISHED. Stores sold—also furnished; All State. Positions. Doctors, Dentists, Veterinarians furnished. P. V. KNIEST, Omaha, Neb., Estab. 1904.

MERCK & CO.
Chemicals
St. Louis NEW YORK Montreal
Works at Rahway, N. J.

Beta Napthol Salicylate (Betol)
2 Phenyl Quinoline 4 Carboxylic Acid (Atophan)
Salophen **Beta Napthol Benzoate**
Benzoic Acid **Salicylic Acid**
Spot or Contract—U.S.P. & A.M.A. Quality Guaranteed
ELECTROSYNTH CHEMICAL CO., Inc.
159 Front St., N. Y. *Manufacturers* Tel. John 8509

PHTHALIC ANHYDRID—C.P. and Technical
PHTHALIC ACID—Technical
Spot Contract Any Quantity
THE WESTERN RESERVE CHEMICAL CO.
3434 E. 93rd Street CLEVELAND, OHIO

FOR SALE
1—Wooden Filter-Press; 24 in. square.
1—Cast Iron Filter-Press; 24 in. square.
2—120 Gal. Cast Iron Mixing Kettles.
2—85 Gal. Cast Iron Stills.
15—Assorted Brass, Copper and Steel Condenser Coils.
MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT CO.
Office and Warehouse: 200 Elizabeth Ave., Newark, N. J.

AMERICAN MADE DYESTUFFS
New Additions to Our Line
Newport Fast Acid Violet 10 B
Newport Acid Violet 4BS
Newport Direct Black E
Newport Direct Fast Blue RW
Newport Chrome Red A 4 B
Newport Diazo Black RS
NEWPORT CHEMICAL WORKS, Inc.
PASSAIC, NEW JERSEY

SACCHARINE

Carus Chemical Company

Union Street — La Salle, Ill.

MILK SUGAR

NATIONAL BRAND

National Brand Sugar of Milk has been the standard of quality the world over since 1883

POWDERED — GRANULAR
IMPALPABLE — CRYSTALS

THE ROSEMARY CREAMERY CO.
NATIONAL MILK SUGAR CO. DIVISION
15 Park Row, New York

A Contract is a Contract

BUSH, BEACH & GENT
INCORPORATED
80 MAIDEN LANE, New York — HOLBROOK BUILDING, San Francisco

CAUSTIC SODA AND SODA ASH
PHARMACEUTICALS and HEAVY CHEMICALS

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bismark Brown Y. & R.
Chrysoidene Y. & R.
Chrysamine G.
Chrome Yellow
Direct Orange
Direct Blue 2B
Direct Red R.
Direct Green B.
Direct Brown G.

Providence, R. I., U. S. A.

Chemical Works Modoery, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1902

BASLE, SWITZERLAND

Diethylbarbituric Acid
Diacethyltannin
Methylenditannin
Oleoresin Aspidium
Silver Colloidale
Silver Nucleinate
Silver Proteinate
Sulfothyol
Valerates

WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS

New York Office — 165 Broadway

Marden, Orth & Hastings Corp.

Established 1837

HEAVY CHEMICALS
INTERMEDIATES
ANILINE DYES
OILS, GREASES

136 Liberty St., New York — Phone: Rector 7253

Boston Chicago Cleveland Seattle San Francisco

R.W. GREEFF & CO.
Incorporated

75 Front Street — New York City

Formaldehyde
Oxalic Acid--Formic Acid

AGENTS FOR

R. W. GREEFF & CO. London and Manchester England

Naphthalene Balls
Naphthalene Crystals

The Chatfield Manufacturing Co.
Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.

DANA & COMPANY, Inc.
111 Broadway — New York, N. Y.
EASTERN SELLING AGENTS

Pfaudler·Utility Pot

Specifications

Capacity—26 gallons.

Size—Diameter inner pot 18 inches, Depth inner pot 25 inches. Total height 45 inches with legs. Floor space 4 square feet.

Material—Open hearth sheet steel three sixteenths of an inch thick.

Lining—All interior surfaces in contact with contents lined with PFAUDLER Acid-Resistant, Glass Enamel.

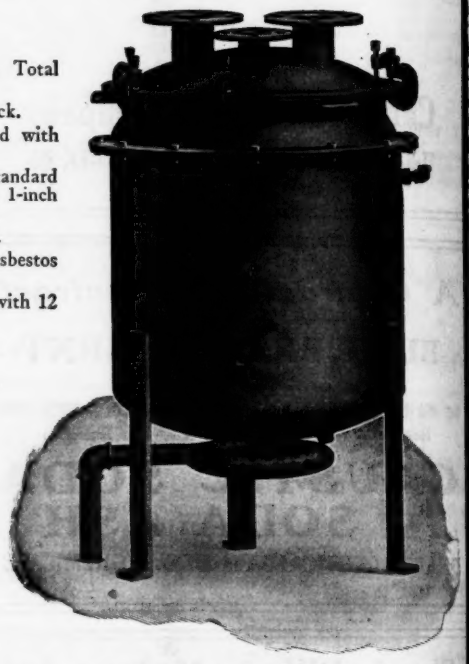
Connections—One 2-inch standard flanged nozzle. Two 3-inch standard flanged nozzles. Jacket connections—1-inch oil inlet and 1-inch drain.

Handles—3 handles welded to inner pot to facilitate its removal.

Top Head—Secured to pot by 12 C-clamps. Joint made with asbestos gasket.

Jacket—Sealed with asbestos gasket and secured to inner pot with 12 bolts.

Legs—Three eights inch steel 2½ inches wide of suitable length.



What the Chief Chemist said

"It has proven invaluable in our work both because it has given splendid satisfaction with acid solutions (Sulphuric, Nitric and Acetic in various concentrations, both hot and cold) and because we have found it so handy and convenient for so many different operations. I do not see how any manufacturing chemist or pharmacist is content to get along without this compact, efficient, versatile, economical outfit."

This is what Dr. Schultz, chief chemist of the Rochester Photo-Chemical Works, says about the PFAUDLER, Acid Enameled, Utility Pot shown in the picture after over a year's experience with it.

He also told us (for publication to American Chemists) how he was able to use this outfit for Distilling, Evaporating, Crystallizing, Dissolving and Mixing and for carrying out various reactions requiring an absolutely acid-resistant container.

The Rochester Photo-Chemical Works is a real synthetic chemical plant where they build up exceedingly complex organic compounds from raw material, carrying out in the process many major chemical operations such as electrolytic synthetic condensation. Their experience should be of deep interest to everyone interested in manufacturing chemistry.

We have published the Doctor's observations in the form of an attractive little folder entitled "What the Chief Chemist Said." May we send you a copy?

¶ *Tear off the coupon, paste it on a post-card and mail it now. Add our story to your fund of information.*

THE PFAUDLER CO.
Rochester, N.Y.

New York Detroit Chicago St. Louis San Francisco

THE PFAUDLER CO.
Advertising Dept.
Rochester, N.Y.
Without obligation on our part you may send me a copy of your folder "What the Chief Chemist Said."

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

*Gen. Nature of Bus.*_____